

Accent on the Individual:
THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF
FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY



**A History of Florida Tech's Early Years,
1963 - 1975**

**With the Personal Reminiscences
of President Charles N. Millican**

BY KENNETH G. SHEINKOPF

Oct. 14, 1976

To Lynn -

your cooperation, support
and advice are sincerely
appreciated.

Thanks for all you did to
help make this book
possible.

Ken

**ACCENT ON THE INDIVIDUAL:
THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF
FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

A HISTORY OF FLORIDA TECH'S EARLY YEARS
1900-1916, WITH THE PERSONAL REMINISCENCES
OF PRESIDENT CHARLES K. MILLIKEN

by
Kenneth G. Steinkopf

Florida Technological University Foundation, Inc.
Tallahassee, Florida

ACCENT ON THE INDIVIDUAL:
THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF
FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

A HISTORY OF FLORIDA TECH'S EARLY YEARS,
1963 - 1975, WITH THE PERSONAL REMINISCENCES
OF PRESIDENT CHARLES N. MILLICAN

by

Kenneth G. Sheinkopf

Florida Technological University Foundation, Inc.
Orlando, Florida



(c) 1976 by the Florida Technological University Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 25000, Orlando, Florida, 32816.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means without permission in writing from the publisher.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-27230

Printed in the United States of America.

This book is dedicated to all the people who made Florida Technological University a reality. Without their active involvement and cooperation, we would not have a story to tell.

PREFACE

In just a few short years, Florida Technological University has made a tremendous impression on all of us in central Florida.

I remember the university's early days very well, when many of our civic leaders were fighting very strongly for a state university for our area. Many people in the area made personal sacrifices and financial commitments to help assure that we would have that school.

Many, many people contributed their time to the planning and conceptualization required to make Florida Technological University a reality.

Today, just twelve years after the university was created by the Legislature, more than 30,000 students have attended classes at Florida Tech. These students have come from 48 of Florida's counties and 25 different foreign countries. Nearly 7,400 students have received bachelor's degrees, and 959 have earned master's degrees. Right now, enrollment is near 11,000 students on the main campus and three resident centers around central Florida.

This book attempts to provide a glimpse of the highlights in Florida Technological University's history, offering a look at some of the people and the events which shaped the development of the university.

As president of the FTU Foundation, Inc., I am indeed proud to be a part of this effort. I hope you share with us the pride we feel in reflecting on Florida Technological University's first twelve years — twelve years which have had a tremendous impact on all of the people of central Florida.

W. A. McCree, Jr.

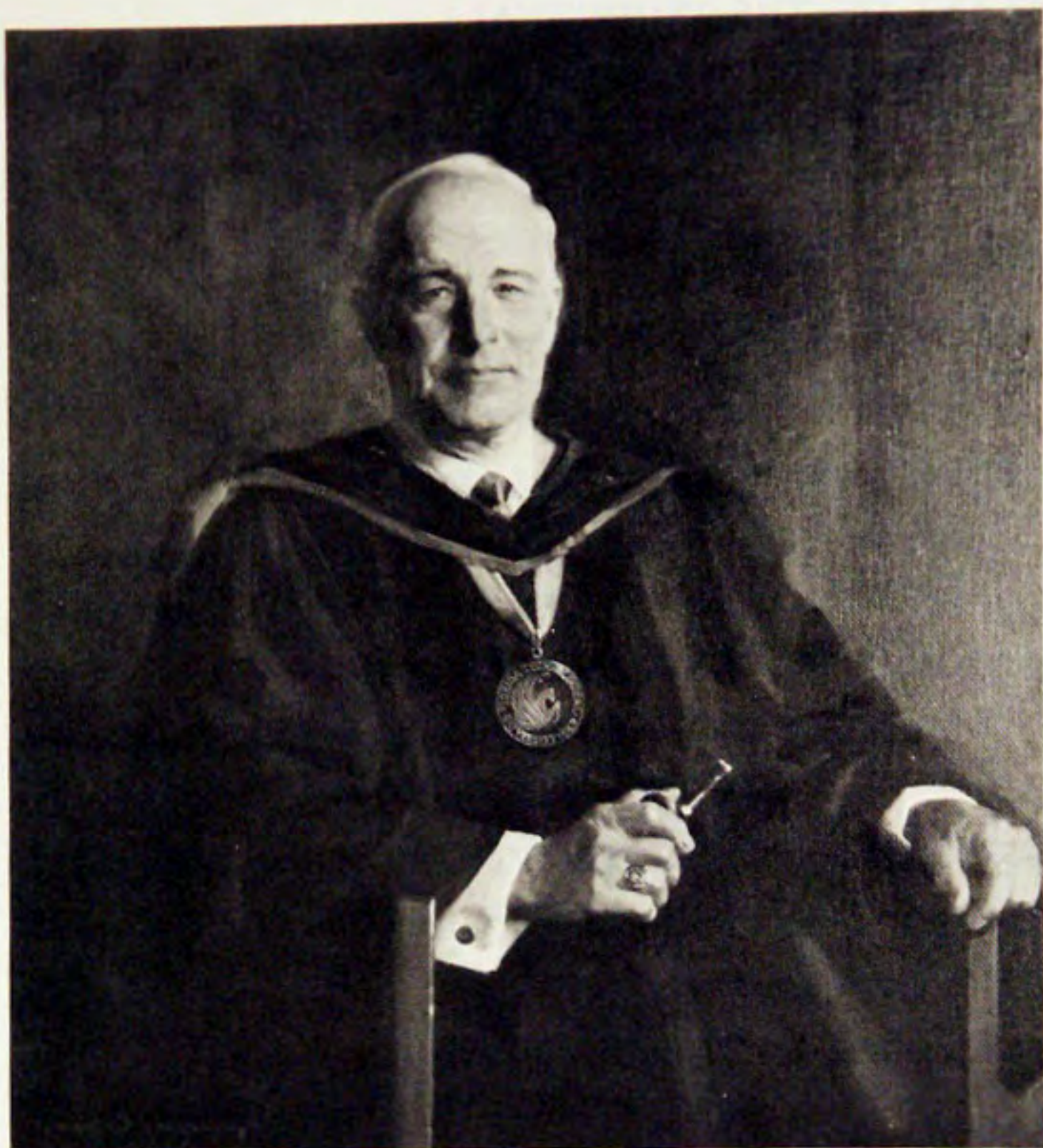
President, FTU Foundation, Inc.

ACCENT ON THE INDIVIDUAL: THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

PREFACE	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	xiii
SECTION I: THE EARLY YEARS	1
Chapter 1: <i>June, 1963 — February, 1967</i>	3
Chapter 2: <i>March, 1967 — August, 1968</i>	39
SECTION II: THE UNIVERSITY BEGINS	67
Chapter 3: <i>September, 1968 — August, 1970</i>	69
Chapter 4: <i>September, 1970 — August, 1974</i>	97
SECTION III: THE BIG GROWTH YEARS BEGIN	121
Chapter 5: <i>September, 1974 — December, 1975</i>	123
SECTION IV: APPENDICES	131
Appendix A: <i>Comprehensive Planning</i> <i>Schedules</i>	133
Appendix B: <i>Subscribers to Fund to Acquire</i> <i>University Property</i>	139
Appendix C: <i>Biography of President Millican</i>	141
Appendix D: <i>Citizens' Advisory Committee to</i> <i>the President of FTU, November,</i> <i>1965 — September, 1968</i>	143
Appendix E: <i>Original Faculty, Administration</i> <i>and Staff, 1968</i>	147
Appendix F: <i>Major Contributors to FTU</i> <i>Foundation, 1969 - 1975</i>	155
Appendix G: <i>FTU Foundation Board Members,</i> <i>1968 - 1975</i>	171
INDEX.....	175

ACCENT ON THE INDIVIDUAL: THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

PREFACE	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	xiii
SECTION I: THE EARLY YEARS	1
Chapter 1: <i>June, 1963 — February, 1967</i>	3
Chapter 2: <i>March, 1967 — August, 1968</i>	39
SECTION II: THE UNIVERSITY BEGINS	67
Chapter 3: <i>September, 1968 — August, 1970</i>	69
Chapter 4: <i>September, 1970 — August, 1974</i>	97
SECTION III: THE BIG GROWTH YEARS BEGIN	121
Chapter 5: <i>September, 1974 — December, 1975</i>	123
SECTION IV: APPENDICES	131
Appendix A: <i>Comprehensive Planning</i> <i>Schedules</i>	133
Appendix B: <i>Subscribers to Fund to Acquire</i> <i>University Property</i>	139
Appendix C: <i>Biography of President Millican</i>	141
Appendix D: <i>Citizens' Advisory Committee to</i> <i>the President of FTU, November,</i> <i>1965 — September, 1968</i>	143
Appendix E: <i>Original Faculty, Administration</i> <i>and Staff, 1968</i>	147
Appendix F: <i>Major Contributors to FTU</i> <i>Foundation, 1969 - 1975</i>	155
Appendix G: <i>FTU Foundation Board Members,</i> <i>1968 - 1975</i>	171
INDEX.....	175



This is a copy of a full color oil portrait of President Millican painted by Robert Oliver Skemp of Westport, Conn. The portrait, now hanging in the Board Room in the university's administration building, was unveiled at a special reception on October 15, 1972. The idea of the portrait was conceived by Mrs. Mary Steele Cooper of Winter Park, a friend of the Millicans. In reflecting the character and position of his subject, Skemp portrayed Dr. Millican in academic robes, wearing the FTU Medallion which bears the University Seal, and, as a final touch, an item which is never far from the President, a pipe.

INTRODUCTION

In November, 1975, Bill McCree first talked with me about a book on the history of our university.

As president of the FTU Foundation, Inc., Bill frequently met with me to discuss various university projects and ways in which we can serve the university and the community.

He asked that we somehow preserve at least some of the important developments in Florida Technological University's history to date. Though FTU began just 12 years ago, there have been so many events and developments that we decided a book was necessary to document them.

In a number of areas, I have offered my own personal recollections of these developments. All materials in italics are my personal comments in an attempt to elaborate on the narrative contents.

We're all very proud of our university and the many accomplishments of these first 12 years. I hope you enjoy reading the story.

Charles N. Millican

President, Florida Technological University

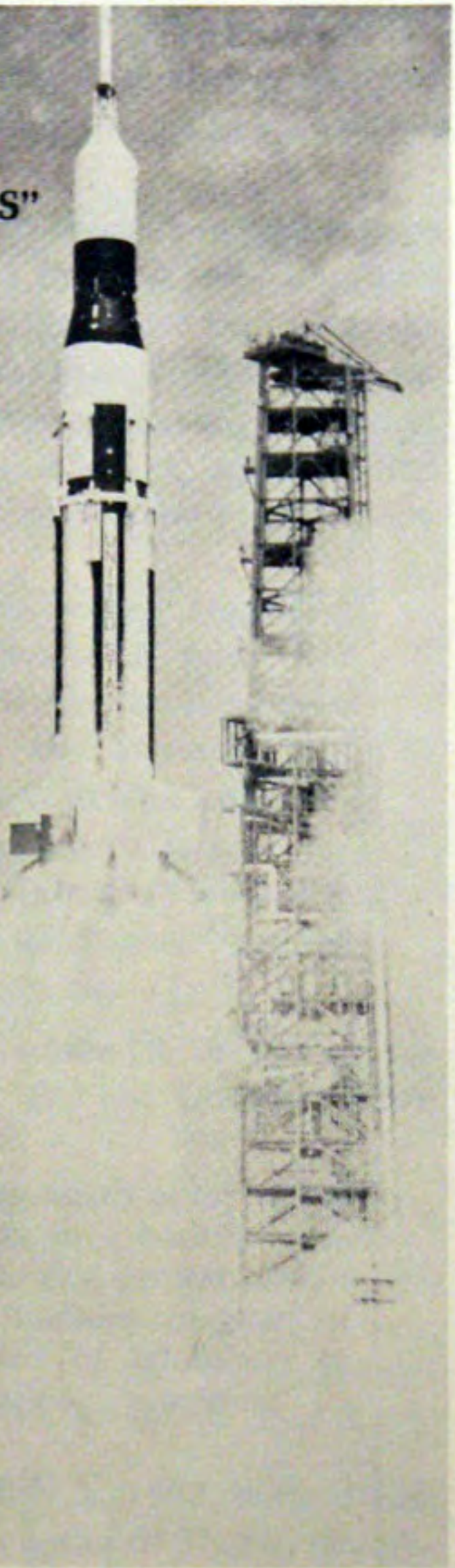
SECTION I THE EARLY YEARS

"REACHING FOR THE STARS"

"I am strongly aware that one need only turn toward the eastern horizon—toward the thick thumb of Florida that serves as a launch pad of the missile age—to find that this place, this time in history have their own stupendous significance. But the past is nothing without its validity as a path to the future.

"This generation has a rendezvous with space and the stars . . . We must set our course and move forward . . . What makes a man try for the impossible? It's a touch of the divine in every one of us."

Charles N. Millican
President
Florida Technological
University



From Florida Technological University's first catalog, 1967.

CHAPTER 1: JUNE, 1963 — FEBRUARY, 1967

It began with a postcard dated January 20, 1966, sent to "Registrar, Central Florida University, Orlando, Florida." The card simply asked for bulletins and other information on courses of study, and asked that they be sent to a woman in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

She must have been anxious to receive the materials, as the card was sent *airmail* — and the first classes weren't scheduled for two and one-half more years! But it was the first student inquiry received by the State's newest four-year university, and though the card showed that the institution still did not have an official name, it was an important first step in the growth of what was to become Florida Technological University.

When that first postcard arrived requesting information about the university, it really was surprising to see that someone from as far away as Maryland had heard about our university and wanted some information about it. This was much earlier than any of us expected to receive any inquiry from prospective students, and I remember thinking that this might be a good omen of strong student interest in the new university.

Florida Tech officially began on June 10, 1963, when the State Legislature passed Bill No. 125 and Governor Farris Bryant signed it into law:

An ACT authorizing the state board of education to establish a state university or a branch of an existing state university in the east central part of Florida; defining the area; authorizing the board of control and the state board of education to determine the exact location; providing an effective date.

The act, which took effect July 1, 1963, defined east central Florida as including the counties of Flagler, Orange, Seminole, Lake, Brevard, Volusia, Osceola, Indian River and St. Lucie.

The university was originally seen as a necessity when forecasters predicted phenomenal growth in college enrollments during the 1960's and 1970's. A 1955 survey predicted that there would be more than 125,000 applicants for state universities in Florida by 1975, in addition to those students seeking admission to private institutions and junior colleges.

Rather than increasing existing facilities at the University of Florida, Florida State, and Florida A & M Universities, the Legislature voted to establish new universities in the growing urban areas.

Orlando attorney William H. Dial recently noted that there was a tremendous demand for educational facilities in central Florida after the Martin Company, Kennedy Space Center and other electronics and engineering firms moved into the area. These companies and industries needed a local educational institution so that their scientific and technical employees could pursue advanced studies.

Dial explained that the first response was to set up a continuing education program through the University of Florida, providing two-way television courses with lectures and opportunity for student response.

However, this system did not work out as well as expected, and there was clearly great demand for a university here. "We were trying to take care of the needs of our industries," he explained. "We had made commitments that there would be sufficient educational facilities where these people could pursue advanced studies. Back in the late 1950's and early 1960's, there were no engineering and very few science courses available locally for these technical people."

At this time, the only local universities were Rollins College and Orlando Junior College, and neither institution offered advanced studies in these scientific fields.

Dial added that this need for a new university was shown as far back as Governor Dan McCarty's administration, during which time he served on the Board of Control. "We had an in-depth study made by several educators from around the

country," he pointed out, "and they recommended the establishment of four-year colleges in the lower east coast, the central part of the state, the west coast and in the panhandle, and the creation of junior colleges throughout the state. Thus, we had the need for a new university right here in central Florida."

Florida Tech was set up to counter the impact of mass education, stressing the individual in its philosophy. A university was clearly warranted in east central Florida to accommodate the needs of the many students in the area wishing to attend a state university. If these forecasts were accurate (and enrollments in the past few years have indeed borne them out), then a new university was needed for the central part of the state.

An analysis of the population profile of east central Florida indicated both a need and a desire for a new institution of higher learning in the area. A multi-purpose university would clearly meet acceptance from the people of central Florida, and would be serving many important needs in this rapidly expanding area.

So the need was there. Now all that was necessary was final Legislative approval of the new university.

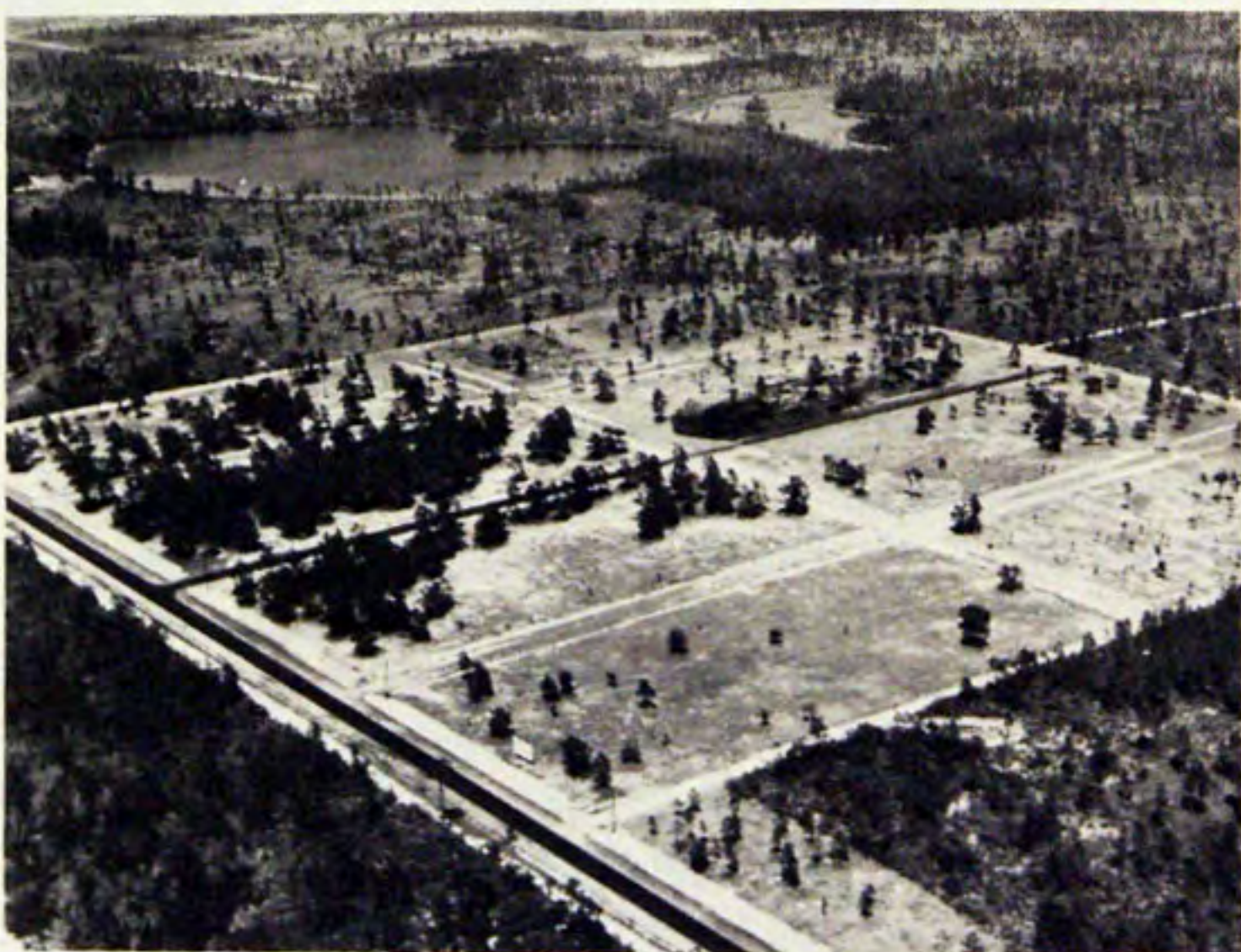
"Working with the Committee for the Creation of a Florida University of Technology, Senator Beth Johnson, and other members of the Orange County delegation, a bill for the authorization and establishment of a university in central Florida was filed in the Senate," Dial explained.

He added that "problems arose because other existing state universities were quietly opposing the bill. It was realized that help was badly needed if we were going to get the bill out of committee. Former Senator W. A. "Bill" Shands, an old friend, agreed to help. Having been a past president of the Senate, he had many friends in the Senate. Along with Senator L. K. Edwards, Jr., of Irvine, he assisted Senator Beth Johnson in her untiring efforts to rally support for the bill."

“As a result, the logjam was broken and the bill came out of committee with 20 co-sponsors, and easily passed both the Senate and the House.”

So in mid-1963, the university was official. All that was needed now was a name, campus, appropriated funds, and students.

For the next several months, through the middle of January, 1964, the State Board of Control reviewed dozens of proposed sites for the university. It was finally decided to locate the university in either Orange or Seminole counties, and a number of suitable areas were offered. Finally, on January 24, 1964, after tours of dozens of prospective areas, the Board approved what was called “the Adamucci Site.”



“The Adamucci Site” — an aerial look at the campus location.

The three finalists in the selection were the Martin Company’s Orlando Central Park site on South Orange Blossom Trail, the Tuskawilla site in Seminole County, and 715 acres northeast of downtown Orlando owned by Frank Adamucci, an Atlantic City, New Jersey, contractor.

The Board of Control finally selected what was soon called "the Adamucci site," and the county put together a parcel of 1,227 acres for the new university.

Adamucci sold one half of his property to the county for \$1,000 per acre and donated the other half.

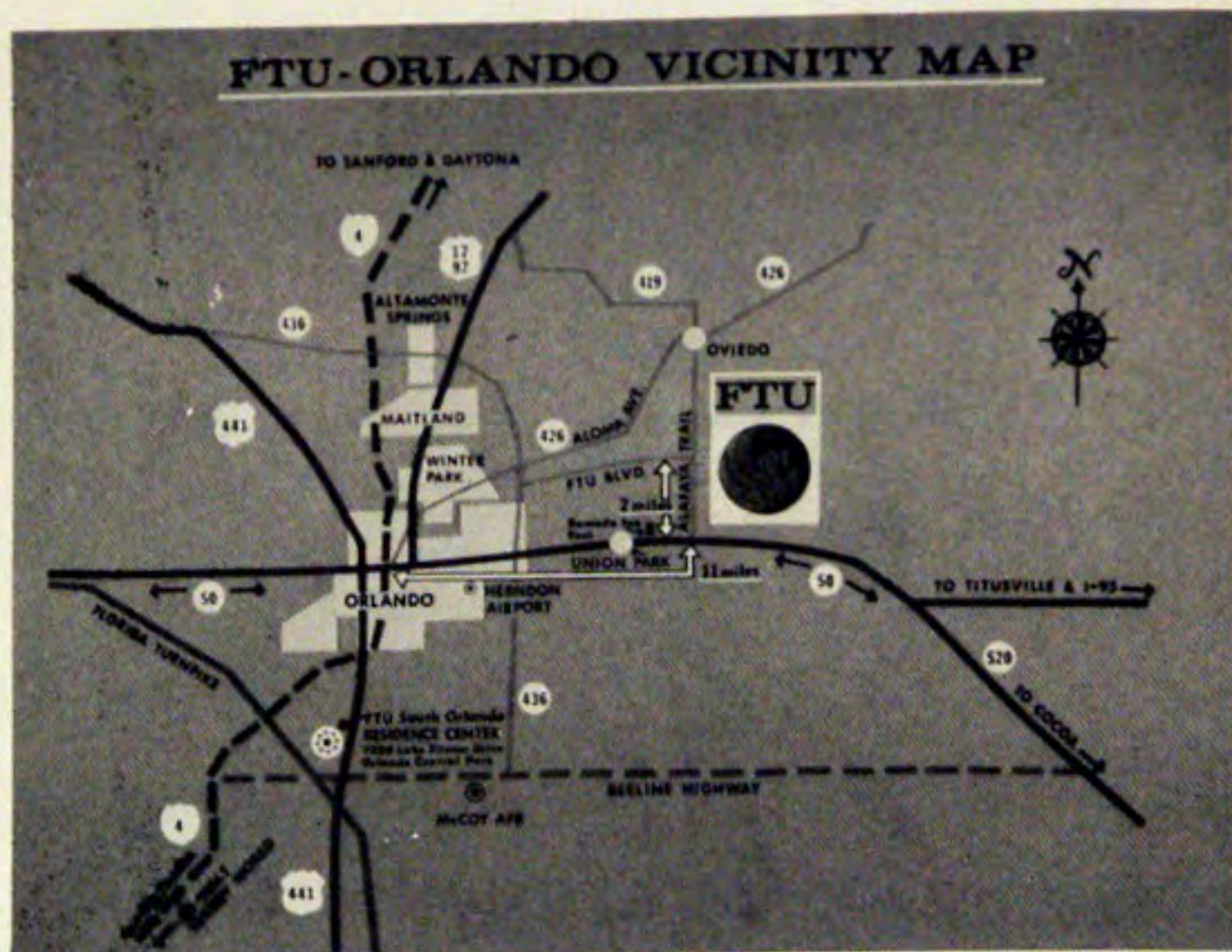
In addition, William E. Davis and A. T. MacKay gave the county parts of their property in the area near Adamucci's property so that the university would have frontage on Alafaya Trail. Davis, who owned a large ranch on the west side of Alafaya Trail, also offered to let the county extend Hall Road through his property to give the university a direct connection to Winter Park.

Several other property owners in the area sold some of their land to the county to provide enough acreage for the university.

After the selection of the property, G. Tom Willey, Vice President and General Manager of the Martin Company, announced: "We are very pleased that a decision has been made. We are quite pleased from an industry standpoint. The big thing now is for us to get behind it and push it and make it the greatest university in the State of Florida, if not in the nation."

The approved site for the new university was located two miles north of Florida Highway 50 on the east side of Alafaya Trail, immediately south of the Seminole County line. When Forrest Kelley, architect for the State Board of Control, visited the property, he described it as "typical sand," though the thin surface on the campus site was untypically white.

Newspaper articles noted that the still unnamed university would "rise on white sugar sand where short leaf pine and just plain short scrub oaks abound today." They added that scout troops had found the woods an agreeable place to camp, and the many trails through the area indicated that sportsmen had found the area good for hunting and hiking.



The university's location makes it easily accessible from the east coast as well as from the central part of the state.

Whenever I think about the first time I saw the site, I'm always reminded about the first time I didn't see it. I had met with the personnel committee of the Board of Regents and with the Chancellor for an interview about the possibility of coming to Orlando or going to some other new assignment in the State University System as the committee said, which meant that I would leave the University of South Florida in the months immediately ahead. So very quietly, on my way back to Tampa from Gainesville, I drove to Orlando, because I wanted to see the site of the campus in east central Florida. Nobody knew anything about me and I didn't know where the site was except it was out east of town.

I drove out highway 426 toward Oviedo looking for the site, and I stopped at a service station along the way and asked the service station

attendant where the campus site of the new university was. He answered that he really didn't know, but thought it was "somewhere south of here, and maybe back east."

So I drove on to Oviedo and stopped at the drugstore and got myself a package of peanut butter and cheese crackers and a cola, without saying anything to anybody about who I was. I didn't ask any questions about the university site, but I was still looking for it. And I did not find it. So I drove from Oviedo back into Orlando and back to Tampa and I had not found the site.

After the Cabinet confirmed my appointment as president on October 19, 1965, then I talked to the Chancellor about the site of the campus and found out about where it was. I drove to Orlando and rode out east highway 50 and north on Alafaya Trail and finally found it, although there was no marker or identification or anything to locate it exactly. I did have a map from the Chancellor so I knew where it was. I drove back into the campus only a couple of hundred yards, and my first impression was here is a piece of land which has a lot of beautiful trees on it and will make a very attractive campus one day. We must do everything that we can to preserve the trees that are on that campus, because I had seen some other college campuses where the trees were not preserved, and I thought this was one of our first priorities, even at that early date.

Frank Adamucci also received a surprise honor from the commission when he received a resolution praising him for "his generous offer of land."

By early 1964, then, the new university had a location. A curriculum still hadn't been decided on, but Baya M. Harrison, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Control, pictured the

university as "a high quality institution heavily oriented in science," adding that "it will be properly balanced with the humanities." Board member Gert H. W. Schmidt, though, voiced hope that the school "would graduate more businessmen than engineers."

Now the Board had to hire a president and staff to plan the campus and wait for the 1965 Legislature to provide construction money. Then the new staff could finish the many other details so the university could accept its first class in the fall of 1968, as scheduled.

In spite of the physical plant planning and the educational planning still to be done, Board of Control member (and Orlando attorney) Chester Whittle voiced a widespread feeling: "The Board is very much aware of how diligently the people of this area worked to put the situation where it is today, to obtain the land, and we are very grateful for it." Already the people of central Florida, by their cooperation, had shown how much they wanted the new university.

But now the new university faced its first major problem: lack of funds. It appeared that there would be no money for construction until after the 1965 Legislative session. Orange County Senator Beth Johnson noted it appeared that the state's present income was insufficient to finance the beginning of the long-needed university in central Florida.

One possibility of obtaining funds was the sale of additional state bonds authorized under a recent state referendum. But this would require further legislation, and it would also put the new university in competition with the state's six existing educational institutions for construction funds.

The *Sentinel* editorialized that "Central Florida must have the new space university, and we must somehow get the money, but as the facts add up, the job of getting the money is not going to be easy." This was only the first of many financial problems the university was to face in its beginning years.

And then there was another money problem to face. The Adamucci site was scheduled to be furnished to the state in 1965 after special legislation was introduced providing for the acquisition of the site by the county and the donation of it to the State of Florida. A proposed act would provide that the county could condemn land and levy taxes and that this would be a valid county purpose.

The Board of Control accepted this offer, but Orange County was soon informed that the land was needed immediately so that State planning funds could be spent on the land and so that a request for construction funds could be made of the 1965 Legislature.

The problem was how to provide the land before the act was passed and funds made available through county taxes.

Delivering the property so quickly proved a major task, since the county did not have the funds to purchase the land, and did not have the power of eminent domain to condemn property which was not available at reasonable prices.

At this point, eighty-nine Orange County citizens came forward, pledging nearly one million dollars to make sure that the property would be available for the university. These civic-minded citizens agreed to post their cash, securities, promissory notes and pledges with the Citizens National Bank of Orlando as trustee. The trustee could then acquire funds through a loan from the First National Bank at Orlando, participated in by the other local banks, to buy the property. These individuals, in effect, guaranteed the funds and actually handled the purchases and disposition of the property in putting the site together. Their funds assured the original landowners that they would be paid by the end of 1965.

These eighty-nine citizens (see list of names in Appendix B) played a major role in officially bringing the new university to central Florida.

James C. Robinson, who was County Attorney at the time and handled the group's legal work, explained that a

number of those involved put up their own cash or securities while the rest actually borrowed the funds to raise the million dollars.

A number of people have indicated that Robinson played a key role in helping these people with the many details involved in putting up their funds. Robinson's excellent work in helping secure the money and putting together the deeds, abstracts and other legal papers, has been acknowledged by many people as being one of the key factors in the establishment of the university.

None of the people who put up their funds had any assurance that they would ever get their money back. If the plans for the university had been cancelled or radically altered, these people would have been out their money, and the land would have belonged to Orange County.

At this time, a number of local offices were being contested during the November election, and all of the candidates running for office were invited to speak to these 89 people. Each candidate pledged in writing that if elected, he would vote for the legislation to repay the funds which had been put up for the land.

None of the citizens who contributed their funds made any profit on their money. The group even paid for such necessities as the site survey and required land boring by surveyors. Many of those involved donated time and services as well as their money.

In addition to handling the legal work, Robinson played another important role in the university's beginning. After the Board of Control had been deadlocked in their choice of a possible site and seemed unable to reach a decision on where to actually locate the university, Robinson recommended the land owned by his client, Frank Adamucci. Adamucci then sold the county 357½ acres of his land and donated 357½ more acres to be used for the university site.

Actually, Florian Jane, a deputy clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, had originally suggested that east

Orange County might have some land available for the site, and he mentioned the property owned by Mr. Adamucci.

So these 89 people put up the funds, and were able to secure, through purchase or donation, 1,227 acres for the university site. It took three or four years after the deal was completed before all the money was paid back to these people. But it all worked out, and central Florida had a state university. Right on schedule, too.

It's very clear that without these 89 people being willing to take the risk to make available this piece of land for the campus site, the starting of the new state university here would probably have been delayed many years, and we certainly would not have the university which we have here today. A very, very high commendation goes to these people for their civic-mindedness and their willingness to take that kind of risk in order to have a state university located here. Most of these people put up their cash or securities so that the land could be purchased, and a couple of citizens in the community actually gave some land of their own in exchange for land which was here on the campus site in order to put together the total piece of property. Even though they were advised that Orange County would try to repay them for what they had done, there was no assurance at that time that they would be repaid. I was very pleased to learn three or four years later that all of them did get repaid, and I'm very happy that they did.

Still, it appeared that an appropriation of at least \$11 million would be needed to begin the actual construction. J. Broward Culpepper, executive director of the State Board of Control, visited Orlando in July, 1964, noting that if the funds were approved, the university could begin with at least 1,500 freshmen and juniors in the fall of 1968, with sophomores and seniors to be added the following year. Ironically, Culpepper predicted that enrollment would grow

to 10,000 by 1975 — putting him within a few hundred students of hitting the figure exactly!

Dr. Culpepper made it clear that the concept of a “space university” — the popular notion at that time — was not his major idea. Rather, he anticipated that “the heaviest demand will be in liberal arts, business administration and the professions. The aspect of engineering should come along later.” He explained that planning called for an initial construction of 270,000 square feet of floor space — about half the size of the then-recently completed Winter Park Mall.

Following several months of continued planning, the new university found itself still another friend — Governor Haydon Burns. Only three weeks after assuming office, Governor Burns directed the Board of Regents (successors to the Board of Control) to raise the priority for the new university to insure its construction at the earliest possible date. The Governor asked the board to review priorities for the new institution in Orlando as well as for the proposed university in Pensacola to have them open for students within the following two years. At that point, funds for Orlando’s new university ranked *57th* on the Regents’ priority list.

Orange County’s Legislators were ready to go into action to see what they could do to get funds for their school, but the Governor took action for them. Since the president of the new university had not yet been appointed, Baya Harrison, Jr., asked William Dial to represent the university on the Council of Presidents. Speaking for the new university, Dial told a Legislative committee that “the romance of missilery is actually what sold the people of Florida on the bond issue for higher education.” He emphasized that a larger share of the proposed funds were needed for the new university, as there must be a university to serve industry. . . . We are the only large population center in Florida without an institute of higher education close to it. We are waiting to see the state carry out the intent of the last Legislature.” It was clear that the Orlando delegation feared that funds would run out before their priority spot was reached.

Governor Burns responded that "The action of the Legislature in the last session indicated the merits of what you ask and it is our intent to carry out the intent of the Legislature."

Mr. Dial recently recalled those days and what local citizens were doing to get the needed appropriations for the college. He was part of a group called the Florida Institute of Technology, Inc., a non-profit organization formed to help the area establish the new university. The group met every Monday morning to talk about ways to deal with the budgetary matters and other problems affecting the new institution.

Along with Martin Andersen, Clarence Gay, Joe Guernsey, Pete Hewitt, Jim Robinson, and several others, the group planned for ways to move the university's priority higher to receive the badly needed funds.

"Since Martin Andersen was a good friend of the Governor, we had him call Haydon Burns and talk about this problem," Dial recalled. "Martin discussed the matter at great length with the Governor. Then when we arrived in Tallahassee the next day for the budget hearing, we were ready to again present our story. However, when Dr. Culpepper presented the budget, Governor Burns asked him where the money was for the new institution in Orlando.

"After Dr. Culpepper pointed it out on the list, the Governor asked if he noted that the money ran out before it got to that point. Dr. Culpepper responded that he knew all about it, but he figured that the people from central Florida had enough political clout to get an appropriation directly from the Legislature.

"The Governor responded that this was totally unsatisfactory, and he instructed Dr. Culpepper to go back to the Board and put the new school number one on the list. We didn't even have to make our presentation — Governor Burns did it for us."

The Governor finally recommended that the Legislature give \$7 million for the university — \$4 million less than originally desired, but still enough to assure that the opening would be on schedule.

He explained that the Cabinet felt that it would be impossible for the university to spend more than \$7 million during the next two years, and the 1967 Legislative session would follow through with additional appropriations. Burns said he felt it made no sense to budget money which could not be used, since future sessions of the Legislature could appropriate further funds as needed.

Seven months later, on September 2, 1965, the Cabinet officially released \$6,779,118 for several projects in the first phase of construction for the university. This would provide funds for utilities and underground extensions, the first phase of the village center, the library, science building (including the science auditorium), matching dormitory funds, and architectural master planning for the early construction projects.

It was also revealed that an additional \$816,882 would be made available later for these projects, bringing the total to \$7.6 million.

The buildings planned for this first phase were to be multi-purpose in nature. The library-learning resources center, for example, would house general classrooms plus faculty offices, all administrative offices and services, and other needs as well as the library operation itself. The science building would be multi-purpose, also, to be used for chemistry, physics and biology.

It was a good start. These funds provided a beginning for the construction on the campus and even though around \$12 million to \$15 million was needed to get the campus started, there just wasn't that much available and no way to get that much. So the library and the science building had to be multi-purpose to start with in order to get the

university open, even though everyone knew that later on money would have to be spent remodeling those facilities. We hated to have to spend the additional funds for remodeling, but that was the only way we could get the kind of facilities needed to start the university.

While funds were being appropriated, university planners were making other decisions.

One of the most important areas concerned course material — what could be taught to help people in the varied industries in central Florida. It was clear that the new university would have a tremendous economic impact on the area, adding millions of dollars worth of services and capital outlays. But it would also have an effect on the many technical and scientific personnel — in fact, on all the people in central Florida. Board chairman Harrison said “the university faculty and staff people will make good citizens, bringing with them specialized skills and abilities useful to the community.”

Dr. Culpepper promised that it would be “a forward looking institution, with a bright new look, using the very latest electronic methods of teaching.”

Early plans also stressed the “village” concept, with as many as five villages located around central academic facilities, making it easier for students to walk to classes.



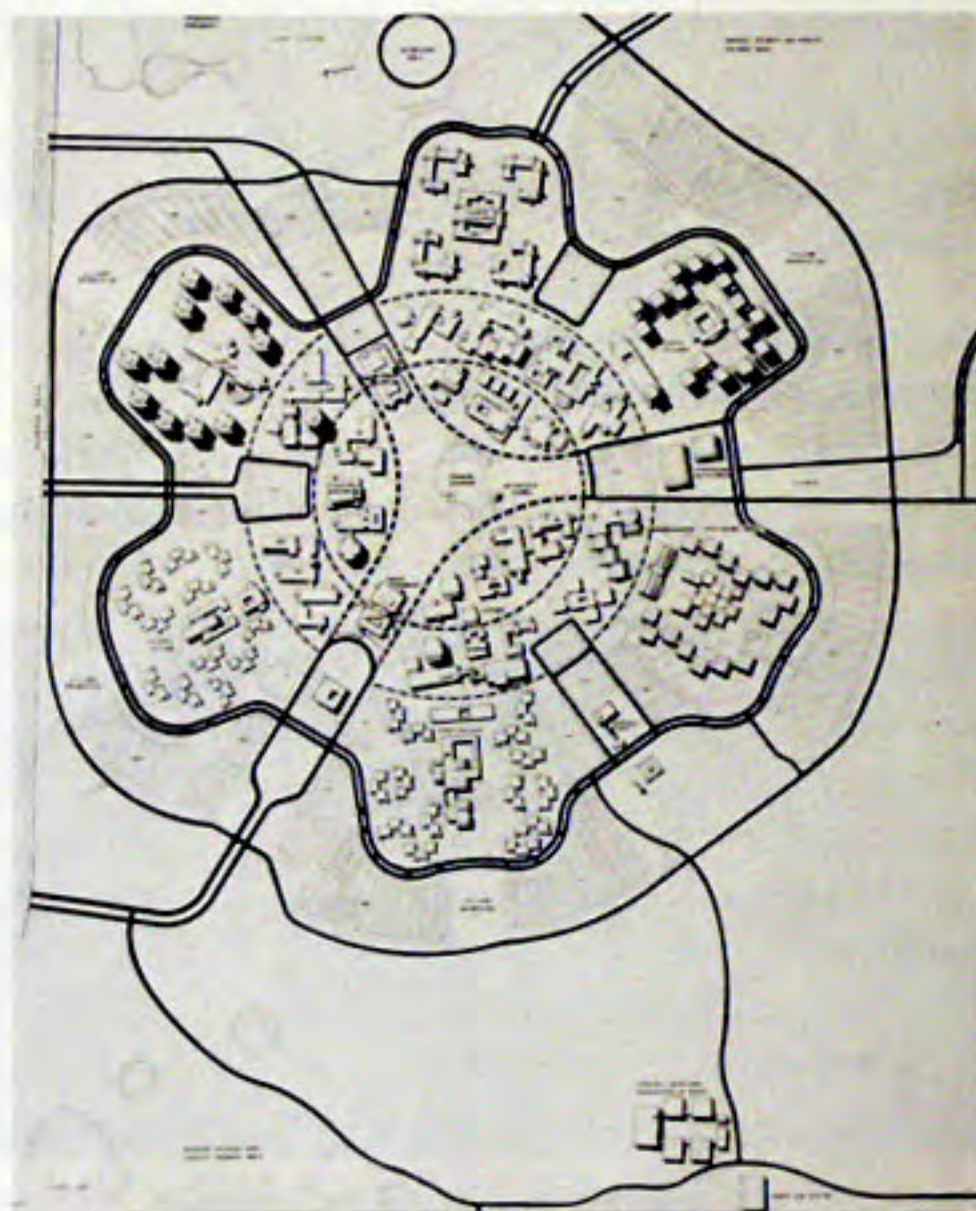
Long-range planning emphasized the “village” concept, with several clusters of academic facilities located around the campus.

In March, 1965, a master plan for the new university by Associated University Architects included comments on proposed educational guidelines set by the Regents:

The University is to be a broad-based institution of higher education offering undergraduate, graduate and professional programs with primary emphasis on quality instruction.

For the next ten years the primary responsibility of the University will be undergraduate studies. Masters, doctoral and professional programs will be offered as resources and needs of the State permit and justify.

The University will open in 1968 with 1,500 students at the freshman and junior levels and grow to 15,000 students by 1978.



Campus Master Plan

The physical plans carried out the village concept as a means of implementing the varied educational objectives.

Another major task was to name the new institution — unofficially dubbed the “space university” throughout its planning stages, or “the new university in east central Florida.”

The name was originally to be selected at the June, 1965, Board of Regents meeting, but lengthy discussion of other matters postponed the decision until July. Further delays occurred, and as the end of the year approached, there was still no official name.

In late September, 1965, an important planning conference for the new university was held at the Langford Hotel. Participating in this conference were Chancellor Culpepper (who presided over the sessions); Dr. Allan Tucker, the State's chief academic officer; Dr. Ray Carpenter, a consultant from Pennsylvania State University; President Harold Crosby of the University of West Florida; President Shannon McCune of the University of Vermont; Dr. Burton Hallowell, vice president of Wesleyan University; Dr. James Rice, vice president of Stephens College; Dean Susan Cobbs of Swarthmore College; Dr. Robert Schuetz of Michigan State University, and Dean Glenn Terrell of the University of Illinois.

Also actively participating were Dean Robert Dennard of the University of South Florida; Dr. Edward Heiliger of Florida Atlantic University; Forrest Kelley, Robert Graf and John Jarvis of the Regents' architecture staff; Paul C. Swink, Jr., a research associate for the Regents; and architects George Megginson, Gamble Rogers, Robert Murphy and Wayne Heasley.

Others visiting the conference were Regent Woodrow J. Darden, Ellis Jones of the University of Florida, Ruth Seals of the *Orlando Sentinel Star*, and Thomas M. Brownlee, executive vice president of the Orlando Chamber of Commerce.

Several of those attending the conference were taken on an airplane ride over the site of the university. In addition, the conference was preceded by a dinner in honor of the conferees, at which Mr. Dial presided and speakers included Dr. Louis Murray (an Orlando physician and member of the Board of Regents) and Chancellor Culpepper.

This very important meeting covered a wide variety of areas affecting the new university, including its proposed architecture, planning schedule, funding, coursework, research, composition of the student body, academic programs, and other general areas.

It's really not possible to single out all the people who were making contributions to the development of the university during this time period. Everyone involved indicated that it was "a community effort." Though newspaper articles singled out a number of people who were very active at this time, many others were busy behind the scenes.

William Dial recently recalled some of these people who made outstanding contributions. He noted that Martin Andersen "really gave us all the support in the world. All we had to do was ask and tell him what we wanted, and his newspaper was supporting us." And "then there was Senator Beth Johnson, Jim Robinson, and many others actively involved in the details of the new institution. Bill McCree, Bill Davis and O. P. Hewitt played major roles in their work with the Central Florida Development Committee."

Dr. Murray was also very active during these early days, representing the new university at many functions and meetings.

In the meantime, interviews had begun for the presidency of the university, and by early October, the selection committee had narrowed their choices to three applicants. On October 19, 1965, Dr. Charles N. Millican was named president of the new university.

It is my understanding that the selection committee of the Board of Regents had narrowed their choice to three applicants, and finally made the decision to recommend me for president. After the committee had contacted all other members of the Board and had their concurrences in the recommendation, Chester Ferguson, chairman of the Board of Regents, asked me and Mrs. Millican to meet him and Dr. Murray in Tallahassee on Tuesday, October 19. At this time, Mr. Ferguson would present my nomination to the full Cabinet of the State of Florida for appointment as president of the new state university.

In view of the criticism that had come from one or two members of the state Cabinet about the appointment of President John Champion at Florida State University, when some of the Cabinet members said that he had been appointed by the Board without all the Cabinet members knowing about it — and they wanted to know about it — the Board of Regents was very sensitive to the issue at that time and the Cabinet had indicated that any future presidential appointments would have to be endorsed by them before it was final. So in view of that, Mr. Ferguson asked us to come to Tallahassee and he presented the two of us to the state Cabinet and he made the unanimous recommendation on the part of the Board of Regents to the Cabinet. At this time, the Cabinet actually had a motion and second and voted to endorse the recommendation of the Regents for my appointment. That's the only time I know of in the last 10 or 15 years that a president of a state university has not only had the approval of the Board of Regents, but also of every member of the Cabinet of the State of Florida.

As a matter of fact, I had to be personally interviewed by every member of the Cabinet before the matter was presented to the Cabinet at its regular meeting. Mrs. Millican and I both went to Tallahassee and were interviewed by every member of the Cabinet including the Governor before the Regents could present that nomination.

After we returned to Tampa from this meeting with the Cabinet and the appointment had been endorsed by them, while Frances was fixing dinner that night, I was in the back yard looking across the lake and thinking about Orlando and the job I has just accepted in Orlando to build the new university. I thought at that time about all that needed to be done between then and the opening of the university for students in September, 1968, and I shook all the way to my toes in thinking about the many things that needed to be done. But that experience lasted only 15 to 20 seconds, and I realized that there wasn't any point in that kind of reaction. The thing to do was to design an overall long-range plan, then take it a step at a time, a day at a time, and be sure everything was done as nearly on schedule as possible, and if that was done then we'd have the university ready to open on time.

Dr. Millican, dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of South Florida, called it "the greatest challenge I have ever faced," adding that the new job would call for him to use all of his academic background as well as his varied business experience to fulfill the assignment he had just been given. "I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the State of Florida for the education it has given me and the many other wonderful things the state has provided me," he explained. "I will try to repay that debt."

In announcing Dr. Millican's selection, Board of Regents chairman Chester Ferguson said, "We believe that Dr.



Dr. Millican, shortly after being named president of the university.

Millican has the necessary professional competencies, character and dedication to do a creative and outstanding job in heading the new university to be built in Orange County."

The new president received his B.S. degree from Union University in Tennessee in 1941 with a double major in

commerce and religion, his M.A. in economics education and physics-electronics in 1946 from George Peabody College, and his Ph.D. in business finance and economics from the University of Florida in 1954.

He was a Baptist minister, having attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Before joining the USF faculty in 1960, Dr. Millican was a professor and a business college dean at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas (See Appendix C for a complete biography of President Millican).

The Arkansas native officially opened the university's new offices in the former First National Bank Building at One West Church Street on December 1.



The One West Church Street building, home of the university during the early planning days.

One of his first official tasks was a speaking engagement before the annual meeting of the Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Millican began by asking for "a concerted, community-wide, hard push" to make the new institution "a truly great university."

"It is my deep purpose," he told the Chamber members, "to emphasize that Florida's new state university will be the end product of the best efforts of not only the education world, but of business, civic organizations, and each of you here who are a cross-section of area leadership."

In early January, the state Cabinet gave permission for the new university to hire three top administrators and eleven other staff employees.

Speaking informally at a Winter Park Chamber of Commerce Kaffee-Klatsch, the new president explained his philosophy on intercollegiate athletics. When we begin an athletic program, he said, "we will try to field the best in the nation or none at all. We will go-for-broke." This thinking was later borne out, for as the university began its eighth year of operation in September, 1975, none of the school's athletic teams had ever suffered a losing season!

The university's academic philosophy quickly emerged, too. The theme was to be "Accent on the Individual" and "Accent on Excellence." Dr. Millican explained that the university was to be organized so that each student would receive maximum individual attention, and from the best possible faculty members. One of his early speeches explained his ideas in more depth:

It is envisioned that the Campus Master Plan will aid the new state university in fulfilling its philosophy, which is enunciated in the phrase, "Accent on the Individual."

In pursuing this end, those who will carry out this high purpose will demonstrate and develop the belief of our society in the value of one, in this instance, of the individual.

Realizing that learning is an intensely personal affair, face-to-face contact between students and faculty members will be built into the housing, academic and social facilities. Thus, the overall campus

design will contain a recognition of the value of one, which must be if we are to accent the individual.

It is basic in man that he have ideals. Any system of education that fails to encourage this trait is denying the American tradition, which is an emulation of the great men who have made a great America — the new state university, in adopting its philosophy of accent on the individual, follows the high purpose of men like George Washington, Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, who were not cast in a mold, but rather created the mold, the pattern of leadership.

But these men were not only individuals who exercised leadership, they were responsible individuals who exercised responsible leadership. So our accent shall not only be on the individual but on the responsible individual.

It is believed that responsible leadership for our country can come only from responsible individuals, and that the raw material for this priceless product lies in the hearts and minds of those citizens of tomorrow whom it will be our privilege to teach.

I wanted to communicate with the citizens in the community at an early date that we wanted to place an accent on the individual because I was well aware that around the country, there was a growing concern on the part of students who were studying at universities with very large enrollments like 20,000, 30,000 and more students. A lot of students were very concerned because they felt they were just a number, and they were lost on big campuses.

It seemed, even at this early date, that our school would one day become a large enrollment institution, and so I wanted to start with the basic

philosophy that we were going to be concerned with the individual student, and were going to try to see to it that our students were not lost on a large campus. I was determined that our students would not be just a number, and that all of us at the university would be concerned about each individual student. That was one of the basic thoughts at the very beginning of planning our university.

It was a rather strange coincidence because, in all my background and experience that I had in churches over the years, I had, of course, been concerned with the individual members and their problems and their concerns, ambitions and dreams. Along with that, when I was working with students in my classrooms when I taught at the University of Florida, Hardin-Simmons and elsewhere, I made it a point every term to learn the name of every student in my classes and to be able to recognize my students outside of class.

Also, when I was an assistant dean and counselor to students at the University of Florida, I tried to do the the same thing. So when I saw the tentative campus master plan the architects had designed, I noted right away that they had decided completely independent of any conversation with me that the campus plan would accommodate 15,000 students some day. But they had a similar concern about students being lost in numbers, so they designed the campus master plan with the university divided into five villages, with each of those villages made up of dormitories and student service buildings.

By dividing a large campus of 15,000 students into villages of 3,000 each, the concept they had in mind was to see that each student would have a home in that village, and would be one of a smaller

number of 3,000 students where they could get acquainted with one another and get to know each other. The student could thus feel a more personal relationship with others at the university. So I thought it was quite coincidental that completely independently, we had come up with somewhat the same philosophy. After seeing their campus master plan and what they had in mind, and realizing it fit perfectly with my own personal philosophy, the philosophy of accent on the individual seemed most appropriate.

At the same time, Dr. Murray, who played a major role in early planning and development of the new university, was also busy speaking to local organizations. "The greatest thing we can do," he said, "is put out a good product. With an emphasis on individuality we hope to produce good citizens."

In December, 1965, a Citizens' Advisory Committee for the new state university was formed. The committee's purpose was to assist the new university president and his staff in the solution to the problems of establishing a new university, including the smooth integration of the university and the community.

The establishment of the committee was authorized by a resolution of the Board of Regents passed on November 22, 1965. They suggested the committee be composed of interested business and professional leaders who would form the nucleus of the civic support for the growth and progress of the new university (See complete list of committee members in Appendix D).

A number of sub-committees were formed to help with special problems facing the university, including choosing a name, public relations, roads and transportation, a foundation, finances, research, and continuing education.

The group's temporary chairman, Billy Dial, emphasized at the very first meeting the immediate need of recommending a name for the university.

At my suggestion, Billy Dial had asked each county committee to name a person from that county to serve on a name committee. Those six people constituted the group which helped find a name for the university, along with Dr. Louis Murray, our local Regent.

This name committee went to work immediately to seek a name for the university, and they quickly held several meetings to choose a suitable name. You should remember that at the time, space exploration and activities over at Cape Kennedy were booming, everybody was thinking about trying to get to the moon, and there were a lot of space-oriented industries in this area that needed the kind of educational opportunities for their employees which a new university could make available.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee, along with the President and Regent Murray, soon recommended to the Board three choices for their suggested name: The University of Central Florida, Florida Central University and Central Florida University.

At an informal meeting in December, the Board rejected all three names, and instructed President Millican and Regent Murray to return to the committee to see if the community, through the Citizens' Advisory Committee, would prefer the name Florida Technological University.

One of the main advantages of the Florida Tech name was the elimination of geographically restrictive choices such as those earlier proposed. The community had long wanted the name Florida Tech, and there did exist a particular need for programs in engineering and the physical sciences, especially at the graduate level. So it was within the total atmosphere at the time that they felt a Florida Tech was needed, particularly in this area of the state.

However, the Chancellor and the Board of Regents emphasized that this was to be more than just an engineering and science school. It was to be general purpose in nature, with perhaps some special emphasis in those directions.

There were a number of factors favoring the name Florida Technological University. The name could be easily shortened, such as to Florida Tech or just FTU. It could be easily remembered, and it was easily distinguished from other universities in the state.

The *Sentinel* editorialized that the name Florida Tech would be "distinctive and descriptive, a name we can live with for as long as the university stands, which will be as long as there is a Florida."

On January 28, 1966, Billy Dial wrote Regents Chairman Chester Ferguson that the group favored the name Florida Technological University.

Three days later, January 31, 1966, Chancellor J. Broward Culpepper wrote to Floyd Christian, the state's superintendent of public instruction:

On behalf of the Board of Regents, I am writing to recommend to the State Board of Education the name "Florida Technological University" for the new State university authorized by the Legislature to be located in Orange County.

The next day it became official. The "space university" had become "Florida Technological University."

Two weeks later, Dr. Millican made his first staff appointment, choosing John Philip Goree to be FTU's business manager. Goree was then serving as director of auxiliary services at the main campus of the University of South Florida and center administrator at the USF campus in St. Petersburg.

Shortly afterward, Dr. C. C. Clark, a professor of physical science at USF, was named administrative consultant to Dr. Millican.

Dr. Millican's office workload was steadily increasing, and he began seeking help for his secretary, Colleen Rhea Brown. Mrs. Brown had been with the university from the beginning, moving here after serving as Dr. Millican's secretary at the University of South Florida.

In April, 1966, the President received a letter from Mildred Kennedy, district secretary for Bell & Howell Company in Orlando. Miss Kennedy was inquiring about job prospects at the new university, and she was soon hired to assist Mrs. Brown with the increasing responsibilities of the President's office. A Katherine Gibbs graduate and a Certified Professional Secretary, Miss Kennedy had previous college work with the University of Pittsburgh.

In July, 1966, Colleen Brown suffered a fatal heart attack, and Milly Kennedy was named executive secretary to the President. She, too, has played a major role in the continuing development of Florida Tech, assisting Dr. Millican with many responsibilities and assignments relating to his office.

Also providing valuable assistance has been Mrs. Mary Henn, receptionist in the President's Office.

In May, 1966, there was good financial news for the university — preliminary plans for the \$2.5 million library building and the \$1,750,000 science building was unanimously approved by the Regents. The 1966-67 operating budget was also approved, and the university was on the move.

Clearly a number of area citizens played prominent roles in these early days of the university. The *Sentinel* featured one of them in their "man of the week" column — "Because of William A. Shands, there will be a Florida Technological University," they explained.

The Gainesville native modestly replied, "I helped a little."

Both Senator Beth Johnson and Billy Dial praised Shands' help. "His assistance was vital," Senator Johnson said. And Dial, who himself was president of the committee

which successfully convinced the Legislature that central Florida needed a state university, said that "Without Legislative guidance from Shands and Senator Beth Johnson, there would be no Florida Tech."

Many other local residents played prominent roles in these crucial planning days, and Dr. Millican frequently spoke to civic organizations throughout the area, offering his own personal thanks for everyone's help.

There were a number of other Legislators, as well as Senators Johnson and Shands, who along with many citizens from the community made valuable contributions of time and effort in those early days to see that this university was authorized and was implemented.

Unfortunately, it's just impossible to try to even mention them all, for so many people did so much for FTU back in those early days. I personally know many community leaders whose assistance was invaluable in making Florida Tech a reality.

In the meantime, the Citizens' Advisory Committee had been meeting on a regular basis. In April, 1966, a special meeting of the group's nominating committee chose the following officers: Billy Dial (representing Orange County), president; Leon Van Wert (Volusia County), first vice president; Bill Wallace (Osceola County), second vice president; Frank Wheeler (Seminole County), third vice president; Albert Siepert (Brevard County), secretary and Pat Corrigan (Indian River County), treasurer.

In June, the group changed its name from the Citizens' Advisory Committee to the Citizens' Advisory Council, to clear the way for the establishment of several full working committees.

More FTU staff appointments were made in the next few weeks — Thomas B. Castiglia was chosen director of personnel services, Dr. Richard E. Neel named director of

institutional planning, and Lynn W. Walker was selected director of instructional resources. In September, 1966, William F. Warden, Jr., was named public relations director for the university.

A major development occurred on September 16, 1966, when the Board of Regents approved a College of Engineering for FTU. The university was originally authorized to open with schools of business administration, education, arts and sciences, and general education.

But there was obviously tremendous need for more engineering education in the state. Information obtained from a research project revealed that a deficit of 20,000 engineering personnel would exist in the state by 1970 if the current graduation rate of engineers in Florida continued, and more engineers were especially needed for the east central Florida area.

It was also clear that if the central Florida area was to maintain its present rate of economic growth, a college of engineering at the university would help attract new industries. Such a program would also help existing firms in their efforts to hire or retain highly professional personnel.

An Orlando civic leader reported that one of the major criteria attracting industries such as the Naval Training Center was the location of the university and its specialized programs nearby.

The proposal to enlarge FTU's educational scope to include the engineering courses had been made by Dr. Murray in his capacity as chairman of the Board's curriculum committee. Dr. Millican explained that "This is a great step forward for FTU" when the Board unanimously approved the engineering program for Florida Tech.

So as 1966 drew to a close, the University was well on its way to construction and its planned opening in 1968.

Two deans were named by this time — Dr. Paul M. Green, College of Business, and Dr. Calvin C. Miller, College of



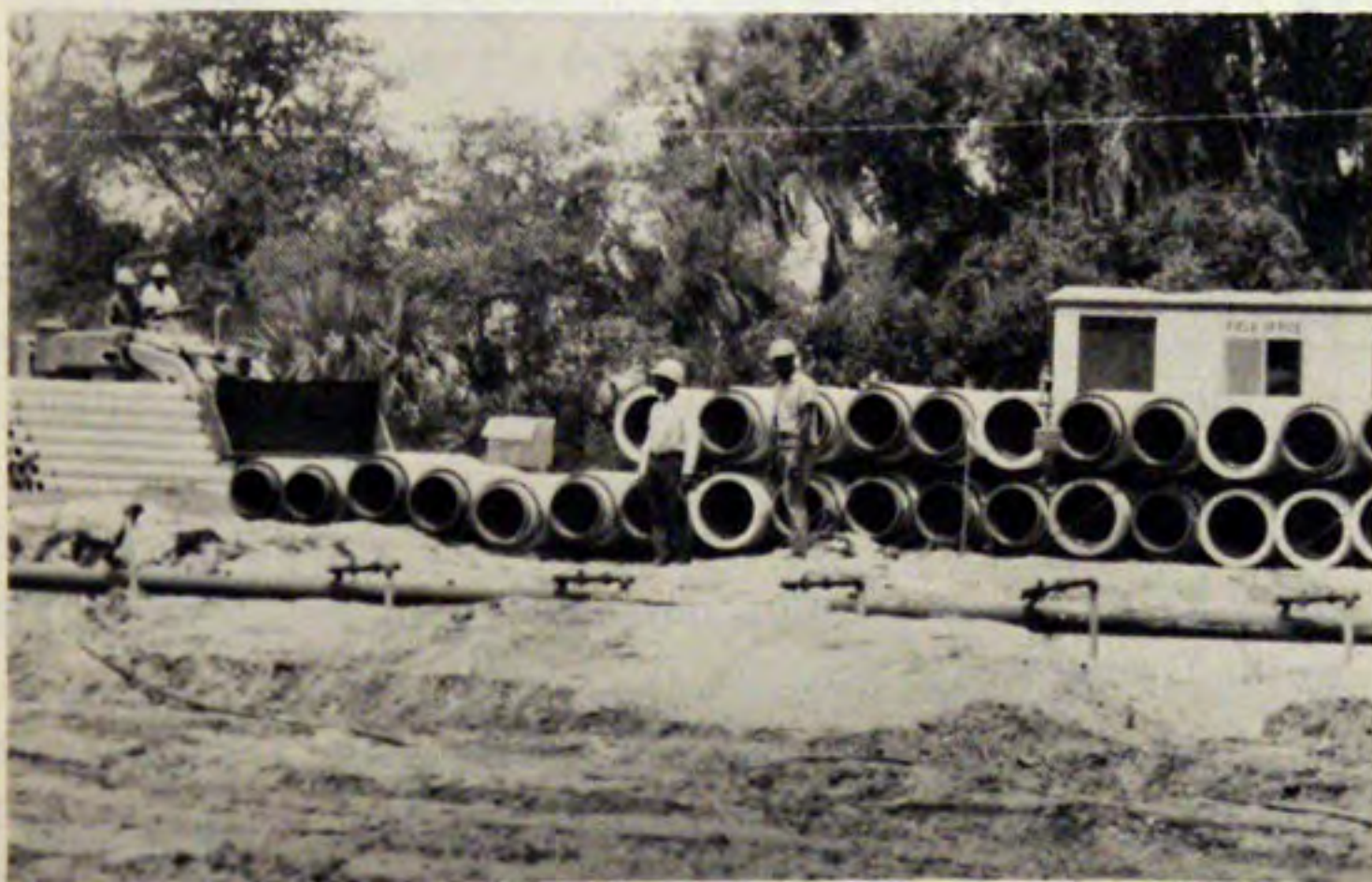
At another planning conference on the university's academic programs, these four participants played active roles in helping organize the university's goals and purposes. Standing (left to right) is Albert F. Siepert, Deputy Director of the Kennedy Space Center, and Dr. Allan Tucker, State University System Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. Seated is Dr. A. C. Van Dusen, Vice Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Glenn Terrell, Dean of Faculties at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle campus.

Education. Construction was planned to begin in early 1967, though some projects faced possible delay because of the poor bond market affecting the State. The Orange County Commission had approved the extension of Hall Road, giving FTU direct access to Winter Park, and the FTU library was designated a depository for U. S. Government publications.

As the year ended, there was once again a call for Brevard County residents to get involved with this new university — a frequently voiced idea during the previous year.

The *Sentinel's* Brevard edition carried an editorial asking Brevard residents to claim their share of FTU, for even though the final site was not in their county, many of their residents would be among the university's first student body. In fact, it was predicted that Brevard's high school graduates would soon exceed those in Orange County in sheer numbers, meaning more potential FTU students. The editorial ended with the hope that "We would like to see 1967 the year in which Brevard awakens to the importance and value of Florida Technological University in the future of this county."

The year 1967 was clearly the time for construction of the campus to begin.



Work on the new university's utilities and roads actually began long before the formal groundbreaking.

Though formal groundbreaking wasn't scheduled until March, work did begin earlier on a utility building, electrical needs, roads, and other related items needed for construction purposes.

Other construction news began the first day of the year, in fact, when the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare revealed that FTU had received a federal grant of \$693,000 to be applied to construction costs of the science and library buildings.

More good news was received later in January when the State sold an additional \$25 million bond issue to help finance higher education. Dr. Millican explained the importance of these bonds: "This is tremendously good news. Last November 17, I said the tight money market and failure to sell the bond issue might well hamper our scheduled September, 1968, opening. The sale of the bonds removed that problem." FTU was to receive about \$2 million from this bond issue, which would provide enough money to begin the first phase of campus construction. Combining these funds with others already allocated, Florida Tech now had \$8.2 million available for beginning construction costs.

Everything was ready for groundbreaking and the official beginning of the FTU campus. Almost.

The Board of Regents was meeting in Tampa on Monday, February 6, and suddenly one of their members, Dr. Wayne McCall of Ocala, made an announcement which caught local residents and the Board of Regents totally off guard.

McCall proposed that the university should be moved from its proposed location northeast of downtown Orlando to the Disney World site.

As McCall explained, "I was watching the Disney World film presentation on television and the next thing I knew I had begun to picture Florida Tech growing right along with Disney World."

He heard on the broadcast that a 1,000 acre tract had been set aside for industrial development, and he proposed that all or part of the new university be moved to this area.

The Disney people immediately responded that they knew nothing official about this move, but that a university

would not fit into their concept of what Disney World would be. General William E. Potter, vice president in charge of Disney administration in Florida, explained that there could be mutual cooperation between the groups on research projects, but it was not feasible to locate the university on Disney property.

Dr. Millican reported that he found the idea "very provocative, but the plan was really two years late to be seriously considered."

Nonetheless, McCall was named to head a committee to investigate the possibility of this move and report his findings to the Regents within the next two weeks.

It appears that the idea began as a way of solving some of the money problems facing the state in financing the new universities at that time. Shortly before McCall's suggestion, the Regents revealed they were considering delaying FTU's opening to help ease the demands on their budget.

Again, during this potential crisis affecting the university, local citizens rallied behind FTU. Newspaper editorials, statements by local civic groups and concern for government officials showed that the people of central Florida wanted the university kept in its original location.

And again, it was Dr. Murray who was there when the university needed him, explaining that necessary funds would be forthcoming and Florida Tech would open on schedule in September, 1968, at the campus east of Orlando.

Within a week, Regent McCall reported that his proposal was defeated, and he looked ahead to FTU's opening on schedule at the original site.

President Millican explained that he was relieved when the issue was finally settled. "Too much work has already been done at the site to change over now," he explained, adding that he was glad that he could now get back to the job of preparing for the opening on schedule.

On February 16, 1967, bids were opened for construction of the first buildings, and FTU officials were pleased that accepted bids were well under the estimates.

One of the many tasks involved in the planning connected with FTU buildings was selection of the kind of brick which would be used in building the campus structures, which architects and laymen alike had predicted would be among the most beautiful anywhere in the United States. Twelve brick manufacturers submitted more than thirty different samples, with "Antique Colonial Red" selected.

Groundbreaking was now only a month away. New fears were being voiced over possible budget cuts, and once again, it appeared that money might be slashed from FTU's financial picture. But it was clear that the university had come a long way since its formal beginning in 1963. Florida Tech now had a name, a president, some administrators and staff members, a philosophy to guide its programs, and some buildings on the drawing boards.

Now it needed some students.

CHAPTER 2: MARCH, 1967 — AUGUST, 1968

March 19, 1967. Groundbreaking.

Governor Claude Kirk, featured speaker at the ceremony, predicted that “There’ll no longer be an ivory tower throughout the world, only the golden triangle of Cal Tech, MIT and Florida Tech.”

The Governor clearly indicated his belief that the engineering and science programs offered by the new university would help attract outstanding scientists to study here.

He further called on the university to follow four basic aims: “Develop citizenship and moral character of its students; train young people in the professions; provide consultants to all segments of our society, government, industry and education, and conduct research to benefit Florida and all mankind.”



Governor Kirk kept busy before and after the official Groundbreaking ceremony, discussing his own plans and ideas for the development of the new university.

At one point in the ceremony, Governor Kirk called on a dozen students from Little Princess Kindergarten in Union Park to sit in front of the platform. He pointed to them and remarked "It is for them we're doing this."



Following the ceremony, a number of the young children present decided to help speed up construction by themselves. Since the shovels were already there, and some of the people had begun digging, it only seemed natural for the kids to help a little bit.

In his remarks, Dr. Millican noted that the university would become a major voice in the field of technological education — not overnight, "or by next September, or even within five or ten years," he added. But Florida Tech certainly will become one of the country's outstanding educational institutions. The president elaborated that "Academic excellence is not a piece of merchandise which you purchase with dollars and cents alone. We need top-flight educators and administrators paid nationally competitive

salaries and able to work in an atmosphere of academic freedom. Money is important, but as vital as adequate funds are, money is not the only requirement for the greatness we are seeking."

He again referred to the need for cooperation and help from the people of central Florida. "Above all else, we will need time and your patient help. It took MIT 107 years to reach its present position, and Cal Tech has required 42 years to become another academic giant. We will need to build a Florida Tech Foundation. We will need the support of private foundations. And we will need the support of the people of Florida — particularly those of central Florida — in the years ahead of us.



Dr. Millican told those present that the university was destined to become one of America's top educational institutions.



It was a beautiful day for groundbreaking, and many local residents joined the dignitaries in celebrating the official beginning of their new university.

It was a very wonderful occasion for all of us at the university. The official groundbreaking meant that construction would soon be starting on the campus buildings. As a matter of fact, construction actually began on the first academic building at 8 o'clock the next morning. It was very exciting to see the construction of the physical facilities actually underway.

Groundbreaking meant the beginning of a new era for us — a time when we would begin seeing our plans actually implemented. For so many months, all of our ideas were just on paper or in our heads. Now, this ceremony signaled the beginning of the actual construction of facilities of Florida Tech. It was truly a great day.



Former Governor Haydon Burns (left) and Governor Kirk, two men who were instrumental in the planning for the new university, had a chance to discuss their ideas after the ceremony.

The Governor and Dr. Millican were joined at the ceremony by a number of notables, including former Governor Haydon Burns; Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner; State Treasurer Broward Williams; Secretary of State Tom Adams; Speaker of the House Ralph Turlington; Board of Regents members Wayne McCall, John Pace, Clarence Menser and Margaret Behringer; Chancellor Culpepper and the presidents of the six other state universities: J. Wayne Reitz (University of Florida), John Champion (Florida State), George Gore (Florida A & M), John Allen (University of South Florida), Kenneth Williams (Florida Atlantic), and Harold Crosby (University of West Florida).

Other honored guests included class officers from the junior classes of area high schools and freshman classes of local junior colleges, whose schools would help constitute FTU's charter freshman and junior classes.

The only disappointment of the day was the absence of one person everyone was looking for — Governor Kirk's new wife, Erika, who stayed in Tallahassee to be with her daughter.

In addition to many prominent Legislators and other guests, perhaps the really special people in the audience were the 2,000 local residents who attended the ceremony. It was to be *their* university, and many of them had worked especially hard to make Florida Tech a reality.

Several days before the ceremony, Dr. Millican had issued an open invitation to all central Floridians to be his "special guests" at the afternoon groundbreaking ceremony.

"I wish to personally invite all the people of Central Florida to attend our groundbreaking ceremonies on the campus site," he stated. The people of this part of Florida have welcomed the establishment of Florida Tech in their midst warmly and generously. Both Mrs. Millican and I and the men and women of our growing staff deeply appreciate our being made to feel right at home in only a matter of months."

The ceremony itself again showed how much cooperation had existed among the various groups affecting the university. Senator Beth Johnson noted that Legislators from Orange, Lake, Seminole, Osceola, Volusia, Brevard and Indian River counties had worked as a team to get planning funds for FTU from the 1963 Legislature, and then two years later it again took this team effort to secure a \$7.5 million building appropriation.

She explained this was "the first Legislative area team setup in the history of the Legislature."

Senator Johnson also referred to the team effort by local citizens which provided funds in 1964 for the county's

purchase of land for the university. And she noted that further team efforts would help FTU get the funding it needed to complete construction.

Dr. Murray, who presided over the ceremony, brought laughter from the audience when he inadvertently introduced Orlando attorney George Johnson as the "wife" of Senator Beth Johnson.

Former Governor Burns noted that the groundbreaking would not be taking place if it hadn't been for the hard work of a number of people in the state. He specifically cited Senator Johnson; Representative Henry Land of Tangerine, who was chairman of the House appropriations committee; Representative J. J. Griffin, Jr., of St. Cloud, who was former chairman of the appropriations committee, and Senator Wilson Carroway, chairman of the Senate's appropriations committee, for their important help.

Congressman Ed Gurney remarked that "Here begins building of a tool to help build our youth into educated people. Products of this university will control the course of our state and our nation and maintain us as bold, aggressive, generous and free people."

Others participating in the ceremony were Senator Robert Elrod, who gave the benediction; the Reverend Henry Parker of Orlando's First Baptist Church, who gave the invocation, and Major Sidney S. Lynch of the Salvation Army, who led the national anthem and pledge to the flag.

In addition, participants included Regents' chairman Chester Ferguson and Dr. Leon G. Van Wert of the University's Citizens' Advisory Council. Dr. Van Wert represented Billy Dial, who was out of town at a convention of the Florida Bankers Association. Dial was president of both the citizens' council and the bankers group.

One of the highlights of the ceremony was a brief exchange between Governor Kirk and Dr. Millican relating to the shovel used for the groundbreaking. Actually, *two* shovels were used — one, a silver-plated ceremonial shovel presented

by the City of Orlando, Orange County, and the Orlando Chamber of Commerce, and the other, a \$3.50 hardware store-bought shovel, with a black handle and aluminum covering.

The Governor noticed the silver shovel, and commented to the audience that it must be "a Republican shovel" because it was so bright and shiny. President Millican quickly responded that he thought the *other* shovel was the Republican one, because of the Governor's emphasis on economy and financial cutbacks.

The audience roared with laughter, and greatly enjoyed this exchange.



Dr. Murray (second from left) takes his turn at officially breaking ground for the university. Watching the historic event are (left to right) Board chairman Ferguson, Governor Kirk and President Millican.

Music was provided during the ceremony by the Boone High School band. As an added convenience, the university had two tow trucks standing nearby to haul cars from the

sandy fields used as parking lots. The lots still had to be built, too.

So the ground was broken for construction. The university then had twenty-nine staff members, no students, lots of pine trees, and big plans for the future. It was starting to take shape.



With formal groundbreaking over, actual clearing of the land and construction soon began.

The next day, two top administrative positions were filled at FTU. Dr. C. B. Gambrell, professor and chairman of the department of industrial engineering at Arizona State University, was named FTU's vice president of academic affairs — the university's top academic position. In addition, Frazer W. Rodman, professor of business management at Evansville (Indiana) College, was appointed FTU's director of procurement.

The Regents approved both these new positions at their meeting in Orlando — the first time they had ever met here.

On March 22, 1967, the university received a pleasant surprise — the Cabinet approved the contract for the first phase of the village center, involving \$847,734.



The first meeting of the Regents at Florida Tech.

But in April there were budget problems again. A nationwide shortage of teachers with doctorate degrees was boosting salaries higher than expected, so more money was needed to find the best qualified faculty members. The State Budget Commission was even considering a reduction in FTU's proposed expense funds at that time, which would seriously affect needs as diverse as salaries and operation of the library.

However, Senator George Hollahan, chairman of the Senate's higher education appropriations committee, quickly assured Dr. Millican that proposed budget cuts would be at least partially restored.

In May, 1967, President Millican outlined proposed FTU goals at a Rotary Club luncheon. "Our world is changing so rapidly and crowding upon us so fast that merely imparting knowledge is not sufficient," he said. "We must equip our students with the tools of change." He explained that helping

young people cope with these social and economic changes will be facilitated by the university's philosophy of accenting the individual and accenting excellence.

Later that month Dr. Millican noted the contributions of still another local citizen. Speaking at a dinner honoring retired Martin Marietta Company vice president G. Tom Willey, the FTU president noted that Tom Willey was one of the key individuals in the community who helped make the dream of FTU come true. Along with a few other key citizens in the community, he carried the ball when it was not so popular to do so.

In June, two more important positions were filled at the university — Dr. Charles N. Micarelli, chairman of the department of modern and foreign languages at USF, was named Florida Tech's dean of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, and Dr. Bernard Ostle was named dean of the College of Natural Sciences. Dr. Ostle was then chairman of statistical test design for North American Aviation and was a special lecturer at UCLA.



An administrative planning session. Standing (left to right): Dr. C. B. Gambrell, President Millican, Lynn Walker, Bill Warden and J. P. Goree. Seated: Dr. Calvin Miller, Dr. Bernard Ostle, W. Dan Chapman and Dr. Richard Neel.

At this point, the university had received about 650 requests for student applications, even though the beginning of classes was still fifteen months away. But the papers were filled with daily stories of progress on campus, with headlines such as FTU ON SCHEDULE and FLORIDA TECH BUILDINGS BEGIN TO TAKE SHAPE.

On July 1, another headline appeared which looked all-too familiar. FTU FACES \$\$ EMERGENCY read the editorial in the *Sentinel*. The article began: "The money picture for Florida Technological University is grim. A very real emergency exists. There is danger the great work done locally by many civic leaders and officials may be negated by the impasse between Governor Kirk and the Democratic-dominated Florida Legislature."

And once again, local residents responded. Thirty-one of the original group who pledged money in 1964 called these cuts in the proposed appropriations "a breach of faith" and asked Governor Kirk and the local Legislators to restore the funds. Kirk's vetoes had cut \$27,248 from FTU's 1967-68 operating budget and \$374,679 from the 1968-69 budget.

The thirty-one citizens wrote "We are dismayed to see that assurances that the university would open and be adequately financed are not being kept. It is very short-sighted to slash over \$400,000 from the operating budget for FTU and over \$5 million from the capital improvement fund."

The \$5.9 million for buildings was part of a \$63.5 million bill financed by bonds, which the Governor was supposed to have vetoed by mistake.

Signing the letters to Kirk and the Legislators were Arnold Albert, Monroe Alleman, John G. Baker, R. C. Baker, Charles Blaney, Jack Branham, Sr., Jack Branham, Jr., W. J. Capehart, Charles Clayton, Malcolm Clayton, J. M. Croson, William Davis, William H. Dial, Don S. Evans, Henri Guertin, J. Thomas Gurney, David W. Hedrick, Frank Hubbard,

George Johnson, T. G. Lee, Raymer Maguire, Jr., Paul Mears, Ralph Miller, Howard Phillips, James C. Robinson, Frank Roper, John Sterchi, Richard Tucker, Walter Tucker, J. R. Wells, and Clyde West.

The proposed cuts would, according to President Millican, "make our task of assembling the needed staff more difficult, especially as we try to recruit our initial faculty in a highly competitive national market." Also, the capital outlay cut would mean Florida Tech would not have the additional buildings required for the university's second and third years of operation.

Some good financial news *was* received at this time — the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported that \$1,550,000 in federal funds had been set aside to aid in construction of four dormitory units at the university. But this story was overshadowed by the dramatic proposed cuts in Legislative appropriations.

An editorial cartoon in the *Orlando Sentinel* seemed to sum up the problems FTU was facing. A number of small textbooks marked "math," "English," "science," and "arts" were scattered around an FTU banner on the ground, while a student was being crushed by a massive book marked "economics." His only words were "Help!"

The *Sentinel's* editorial urged Legislators not to abandon Florida Tech. They suggested adopting the \$63.5 million bond issue for higher education, or accepting suggestions to increase tuition at the state universities by \$50 per quarter.

The Senate upheld the Governor's veto of a number of education items, meaning that FTU would lose more than \$401,000 in operating funds for the next two years. However, the \$63.5 million bond issue was authorized when the Governor let it become law without his signature. This bond issue meant that FTU would receive the \$5.9 million in construction funds.

On July 10, though, a conference between Governor Kirk and Legislative leaders resulted in FTU winning back

\$250,000 of the \$401,000 cut from the budget. Once again, a money problem had been solved, and plans continued for the fall, 1968, opening of the university.

In July, 1967, Dr. William Rex Brown, dean of men at the University of Oklahoma, was named dean of student affairs at FTU.

Also in July, the university signed a contract with the Honeywell Corporation for an advanced computer data processing system to serve all areas of the university. The computer would register students, update records, automate the library, and perform many other necessary tasks in administration and research.

In September, Secretary of State Tom Adams became the first Cabinet member to tour the university. He visited President Millican at the downtown office, then toured the campus site. Adams praised Dr. Millican for the progress FTU was making, but added he thought the State needed more adequate financing of education if the universities were to attract top quality faculty.

And by now, more than 1,300 applications had been received from prospective students. Requests were continuing to flood the registrar's office and, since FTU could only handle 1,500 students its first year, it looked like things were going to be crowded.

To help ease the burden on W. Dan Chapman, FTU's registrar and director of admissions, the university named Ralph C. Boston assistant director of admissions.

Other administrators were busy getting ready for these students, setting up scholarships, a student loan program, and a work program. Plans were also being made for a cooperative education program to allow students to combine college coursework with practical experience.

Another FTU employee was getting publicity on a regular basis — on the sports pages. Wally Dickey, a 6-foot-4, 260-pound offensive tackle for the Orlando Panthers of the

Continental Football League, was serving as assistant to the director of personnel at the university. In fact, only a few months after joining the FTU staff, Dickey was named to the league's all-star defensive team.

In October, the Board of Regents approved a unique approach to an academic program which FTU officials forecast would "make young people responsible, thoughtful problem-solvers, rather than rote learners."

The new concept featured "a unique and imaginative Environmental Studies Program," according to Dr. Millican and vice president Gambrell.

As Dr. Gambrell explained, "We have decided that rather than imparting knowledge merely for the sake of knowledge, we will seek to make subject matter relevant to the world in which we live every day. The university's environmental studies program seeks to offer the student at Florida Tech an organized body of knowledge which will enable him to make intelligent decisions and have a meaningful life in a world of increasing complexity."

The focal point of this program was the individual student. The new FTU catalog pointed out that this program would include "some course work from all the fundamental areas of knowledge," and that "the emphasis should not be on the sum of factual knowledge assembled in these areas, but rather on the understanding of basic principles, conceptual comprehension, and the verification of knowledge."

The program offered students basic coursework in communications, humanities, physical education, sciences, and social sciences, with an advanced portion in business and technology and a series of senior seminars.

"What we hope to accomplish in this program," Dr. Millican explained, "is to communicate to our students two ideals — how to make a living, tied with how to live as responsible, problem-solving adults in an increasingly complex society. We want our students in the area of liberal arts

to be familiar with the sciences and technology — and conversely, we want the scientist to feel at home with the arts and humanities.”

Rather than offering the standard “general education program” with two years at the lower division level found in many universities, this environmental studies program would be interlaced throughout the student’s four-year program at FTU.

It was designed to be a “vertical” approach to providing a broad intellectual background during all four years rather than the “horizontal” approach largely confined to the liberal arts area and normally then only for the first two years.

This concept appealed to us for a number of reasons. Hopefully, because of the design of this program, a student could be taking part of his liberal arts courses parallel with courses he was taking for a major. By taking these courses along with courses in his major area, we hoped to get across the idea to our students that it was just as important that they learned to live as it was important that they learned how to make a living.

This is quite different from the type of program offered at many institutions around the country, where the student takes most of the liberal arts courses during the first two years of college work. Many schools use this set-up, referring to these courses as forming the “lower division” in their undergraduate school. Normally, in the type of program where the liberal arts courses are taken during the first two years, students often feel they can forget all about this material after they get past the second year. Many educators today feel that students think they can leave all that liberal arts background behind after

*graduation and not be concerned about it again.
This is just not true.*

By offering these courses throughout a student's program at FTU, we are combining the liberal arts study with the coursework in the student's major area, and making both programs a closer part of the total educational course of study.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

BASIC PROGRAM

Satisfactory completion of a junior college general education program fulfills the requirements of the Environmental Studies Basic Program.

	Hours Required
COMMUNICATIONS	9

- A. Composition (3)
- B. Speech (3)
- C. Literature (3) or
Cybernetics and Computer Programming (3)

HUMANITIES — General Humanities (3,3,3)	9
--	---

PHYSICAL EDUCATION — Physical Education (1,1,1)	3
--	---

SCIENCES	21
-----------------	----

- A. Mathematical Sciences (9)
 - Functional Mathematics (3,3)
 - Elementary Statistics (3)
- B. Biological or Physical Sciences (12)
 - Biological Science (4,4,4) or
 - Physical Science (4,4,4) or
 - Any combination of the above totaling 12 credit hours.

A student may substitute other courses in the same subject matter area for those listed as required in the biological, mathematical, and physical sciences providing the alternative courses have been previously approved by the Standards Committee of his College and by the Environmental Studies Committee of the University.

SOCIAL SCIENCES	18
------------------------	----

- A. A total of 9 credit hours, with at least two fields represented:
 - Economics (3,3,3)
 - Geography (3,3,3)
 - History of Western Civilization (3,3,3)
 - Political Science (3,3,3)
- B. A total of 9 credit hours, with at least two fields represented:
 - Anthropology (3,3,3)
 - Psychology (3,3,3)
 - Sociology (3,3,3)

ADVANCED PROGRAM

BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY	6
--------------------------------	---

- A. Business (3)
- B. Technology (3)

SENIOR SEMINARS	8
------------------------	---

- A. The Arts in Human Affairs (2)
- B. Business in Human Affairs (2)
- C. Education in Human Affairs (2)
- D. Science in Human Affairs (2)
- E. Technology in Human Affairs (2)

Each student will take four of the five seminars, omitting the one offered by the College in which he is majoring.

TOTAL	74
--------------	----

Original Environmental Studies Program.

In November, newspaper reports again noted money problems for the state universities. The Governor was proposing raising tuition to \$150 per quarter to obtain more funds. It was reported that enrollment had gone up that year despite a tuition increase to \$125 per quarter, but this put quite a strain on scholarship and loan funds. However, a Legislative survey pointed out that the money squeeze could curtail admissions and cause a loss of faculty members because of the low pay scales.

In any case, plans were going ahead for the university's opening in 1968. Dr. Millican was stressing that FTU would be a broad-based, major state university with five colleges, and though there would be science, engineering and technology courses, Florida Tech was not going to try to compete with MIT and Cal Tech — rather, it would offer a full curriculum of engineering and non-engineering programs.



Construction moves along on the science building. The smaller building on the left is the science auditorium.

On December 1, Dr. Millican celebrated his second anniversary as FTU president, commenting "I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank the many people in the greater Orlando area for all of the great help they have been in helping us get started at Florida Tech."

He singled out for special praise members of the Orange-Seminole County state Legislative delegation; local county officials; members of the University's Citizens' Advisory Council; the Regents and their staff; members of the Florida Congressional delegation in Washington, especially Senators Spessard Holland and George Smathers and Congressman Edward Gurney; other state and county officials, and the central Florida news media.

The FTU President also cited Thomas M. Brownlee, William D. Bishop and Jerry Chicone, Jr., for their special help. Brownlee, executive vice president of the Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce, arranged for the university's temporary offices. Bishop, owner of a local office equipment company, loaned free of charge a variety of supplies and office equipment for the downtown facility, and Chicone, whose family owned the National Office Building, provided some office space rent-free for FTU.

In a sidelight, Dr. Millican noted that Tom Brownlee went to such detail to make the new president feel at home that when he opened his desk drawer that first morning, he found pencils, pens, and other needed supplies, along with a package of his favorite pipe tobacco.

Even while the university was formulating its operating plans, private developers were previewing their own plans for housing developments in the FTU area. Since the only planned dormitory at that time was to hold 432 students, it appeared that additional housing would be needed near the campus.

As 1968 began, and the opening of classes moved closer, the university community became aware of another potential problem — FTU's image.



Bill Warden, FTU public relations director, displays one of the posters utilized by the university in stressing the general nature of the school.

In a speech to the Downtown Lions Club, vice president Gambrell reported that some people thought of the new university as being solely a technical school, and that this was incorrect. He asked his audience to “help spread our message. Being an engineer myself, I know fully well the great need for what we will have at Florida Tech in the field of engineering and technology, but I also know that the Board of Regents and the State Legislature have charged us with the mandate of attending to most of the total educational needs of the people of our fast-growing central Florida area.”

Dr. Gambrell hoped that prospective students and their parents would understand that the university was offering

coursework in five different colleges to serve a wide variety of educational needs.

At this point, it appeared that the image problem would not be too serious, for more students had applied for study in the College of Education than in the College of Engineering and Technology.

On January 31, 1968, the university received its first shipment of the official college catalog, entitled "Accent on the Individual." It described courses to be offered along with facts and figures about the new university.

A *Florida Magazine* article in the *Orlando Sentinel* revealed the feelings of ten members of the University's charter class. It appeared certain that the institution's middle name would certainly be inappropriate for many, because these new students were choosing a wide variety of coursework.

Why did they choose FTU? Comments from the students included "I liked the emphasis on the individual," "I've been waiting for this school to open for years," "There's something special, more exciting about a new school," and "It's going to be a quality college." A study of the applications showed that the student body would range from young fathers to housewives, with many "older" members of the community joining recent high school and junior college graduates in the classroom.

And then in late February was the familiar headline again: FINANCIAL CRISIS THREATENS NEW FLORIDA TECH. "Unless the Governor signs education money bills now before him," Dr. Millican warned, "we'll be in serious financial trouble. But we're going to take whatever we can get, and do the best we can with it," he added. "FTU will open regardless."

The Legislature came through again, and an extra appropriation by a special Legislative session in late March even enabled the university to expand its existing course offerings and services in Brevard County.

It was revealed that FTU's Brevard continuing education center would offer undergraduate courses in business administration, education, and engineering. Florida Tech was also planning a continuing education center in Volusia County to serve the students in that area.

On March 19, the Regents named Dr. Robert Mautz to be the new Chancellor of the State University System. The former vice president for academic affairs at the University of Florida, Mautz was named to replace Dr. J. Broward Culpepper, who had resigned as Chancellor at the end of December, 1967.

Dr. Millican praised the selection of Mautz, noting that "I believe Bob Mautz will be an outstanding Chancellor. He is a very able administrator, a fine academician and a firm supporter of quality education here in Florida. I think the Regents have made a very wise choice."

In April, 1968, Florida Tech selected Dr. Robert Kersten to be dean of the College of Engineering and Technology.

On April 5, the university's official emblem was unveiled: Pegasus, the winged horse of Greek mythology, was chosen for the seal. Dr. Millican explained that the Pegasus design was chosen "because it so completely spans the centuries. It is as old as Asia Minor itself, where the myth was supposed to have originated, and as futuristic as tomorrow's space exploration."

Pegasus, it was explained, as the mythological winged horse of the muses, carried their hopes, inspirations, and their poetry to the skies. The great horse belonged to Minerva, the goddess who watched over heroes and gave wisdom and skill to all those who truly wished it.

The seal also tied in with FTU's theme of "reach for the stars." The seal showed Pegasus with a single star, depicting the ultimate goal. The theme "reach for the stars" was an admonition and a challenge to today's young people to strive for the outer limits of their abilities.



Pegasus — the official seal of Florida Tech.

One of the toughest tasks was selecting the colors for the university, to be incorporated in the seal. Dr. Millican revealed that about seventy different color combinations were considered during the previous two years, with black and gold finally chosen as the official Florida Tech colors. "Even the kind of star to be used in the final Pegasus design involved some ten to fifteen different designs," he added. Another fifteen to twenty different winged horse designs were seriously considered and closely analyzed. Many of these ideas came from faculty and staff suggestions, and all were given full consideration.

While many people helped with the seal design, Dr. Millican particularly cited James Shattuck of Orlando and

Norman Van Meter of Louisville, Kentucky, for their help. The two received a special citation from the University "for outstanding achievement" as they "rendered tireless and brilliant service as creators of the Official Seal of the University."

Dr. Millican also mentioned the valuable assistance of Mrs. Jo Goodman, Steve Slack, FTU staff members, and even his teenage nephew, Chuck Richardson, in helping complete the final design.

At a party for the Millicans, the seal of the university in stitchery was presented as a gift from their neighbors in Maitland. The seal was created by 'Toria Hubbard, and was in the authentic colors of the official seal.



The university seal by 'Toria Hubbard.

This was a delightful party which our neighbors gave us. It was actually sort of a going-away party, because we had been renting a house in that neighborhood and it had been sold. This was fine with us, because we were not interested in buying it, though we liked our neighbors so much. We were thus moving to an apartment, and the stitchery was presented to us as a surprise by our neighbors, especially by 'Toria Hubbard, and we all had a very warm and delightful evening together.

The stitchery made by 'Toria was so beautiful that we have it hanging in the Board of Regents conference room near my office, and visitors frequently comment on how attractive it is.

On April 18, 1968, Dean Ostle announced another "first" for the university — the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had awarded a \$12,500 research grant to Dr. Harvey Rexroad, chairman of the physics department. It was the first research grant to the new university.

The grant's purpose was to supply up-to-date information on optical resonators and the physical properties of light that pertain to space communications and satellite tracking with optical systems.

June 12 was another historic day for the university. Judge Charles O. Andrews, Jr., first president of the FTU Foundation, Inc., received the Foundation's charter from Central Florida Development Committee President J. Walter Tucker, Jr.

The development committee had originally urged the creation of the Foundation, whose purpose is to solicit, receive, and disburse gifts and funds to the university.

Judge Andrews said the transfer of the charter "was a commencement of a challenging experience" which he hoped would receive the support and participation of the community.



Judge Charles O. Andrews, Jr. (right) accepts the Foundation's official charter from J. Walter Tucker, Jr.

Three other important announcements were made that day: the \$25 million bond issue not yet sold would not affect FTU's planned opening in September; the first FTU scholarship would be established in memory of Colleen Rhea Brown, Dr. Millican's first secretary who had suffered a fatal heart attack two years before, and the FTU offices would be moving from downtown to the campus site on June 24.

The move to the campus would put most of the faculty and staff members in offices in the library, with the science building and village center scheduled for opening later.

July 4 brought an extra celebration to the campus—the university learned that more than \$4.1 million in state funds would be received for the second phase of construction. The earlier failure of the state to sell the bond issue for capital expansion had placed the second phase of construction in doubt.

Three weeks later, FTU received another \$129,209 from the State in general funds not specifically earmarked for use. These unrestricted funds were extremely helpful in the early days of establishing the university. These particular funds came from a bond amendment construction program, and of the five universities receiving funds, only the University of Florida received more than FTU did.

As August ended and the beginning of classes approached, FTU officials announced an extension of the application deadline. This was needed, according to a university spokesman, "because of the continued interest in the area and because of the mounting work in the admissions office."

More than 1,700 student applications had already been received.

Classes were about to begin. For Charles Millican, who only months before had referred to himself as a president without a university, his first goals for FTU were about to become a reality.

SECTION II

THE UNIVERSITY BEGINS



Welcome to FTU!

CHAPTER 3: SEPTEMBER, 1968 – AUGUST, 1970

They used that word “cooperation” again.

It was September 7, 1968 – one month until classes began. A reception and dinner was held by the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, marking the university's official opening. Joe Croson, president of First Federal, surprised Dr. Millican by presenting him with the FTU President's Medallion, the official symbol of his office.



Dr. Millican proudly accepts the Presidential Medallion from Dr. Murray, Beth Johnson and Joe Croson.

Master of ceremonies Senator Beth Johnson recognized a number of community leaders who played major roles in helping bring the university into existence. And she again discussed the importance of the group who raised the money needed for land acquisition in 1964. Many of them were at the dinner, about to share with President Millican the opening of the new university.

This dinner was one of the major events in the early years before we actually opened the university. The enthusiasm expressed by the people at that dinner for the new university, which was still in the planning stages, was a very heart-warming thing.

A few days later, another dinner was held, this time to honor FTU's administrators and faculty. This reception, held at the Langford Hotel, was billed as a "Florida Tech Night Welcome" by the sponsors—the Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce. More than 140 civic leaders attended the special event.

It was clear that there were new "celebrities" in town, and everyone wanted to honor these people and their university. After many years of waiting for the university, it was now almost here.

The first official student activity was scheduled for September 10, when a group of freshmen and their parents were invited to an orientation session. Similar sessions were scheduled for three other times during the month.

More than 400 students and parents attended the first orientation assembly, and Dr. Millican welcomed them with a pledge for excellence and an accent on the individual.

Now with the students on campus, it looked like everything was ready for the beginning of classes. During an inventory study with his vice presidents, though, Dr. Millican found two overlooked items—somebody had forgotten to order chalk and erasers for the university. The problem was quickly corrected.

And the university was already expanding its geographic boundaries. Daytona Beach was officially designated an FTU resident center, with Dr. Harold Green named resident professor. The Daytona center would offer fourteen undergraduate courses during its first quarter of operation. In



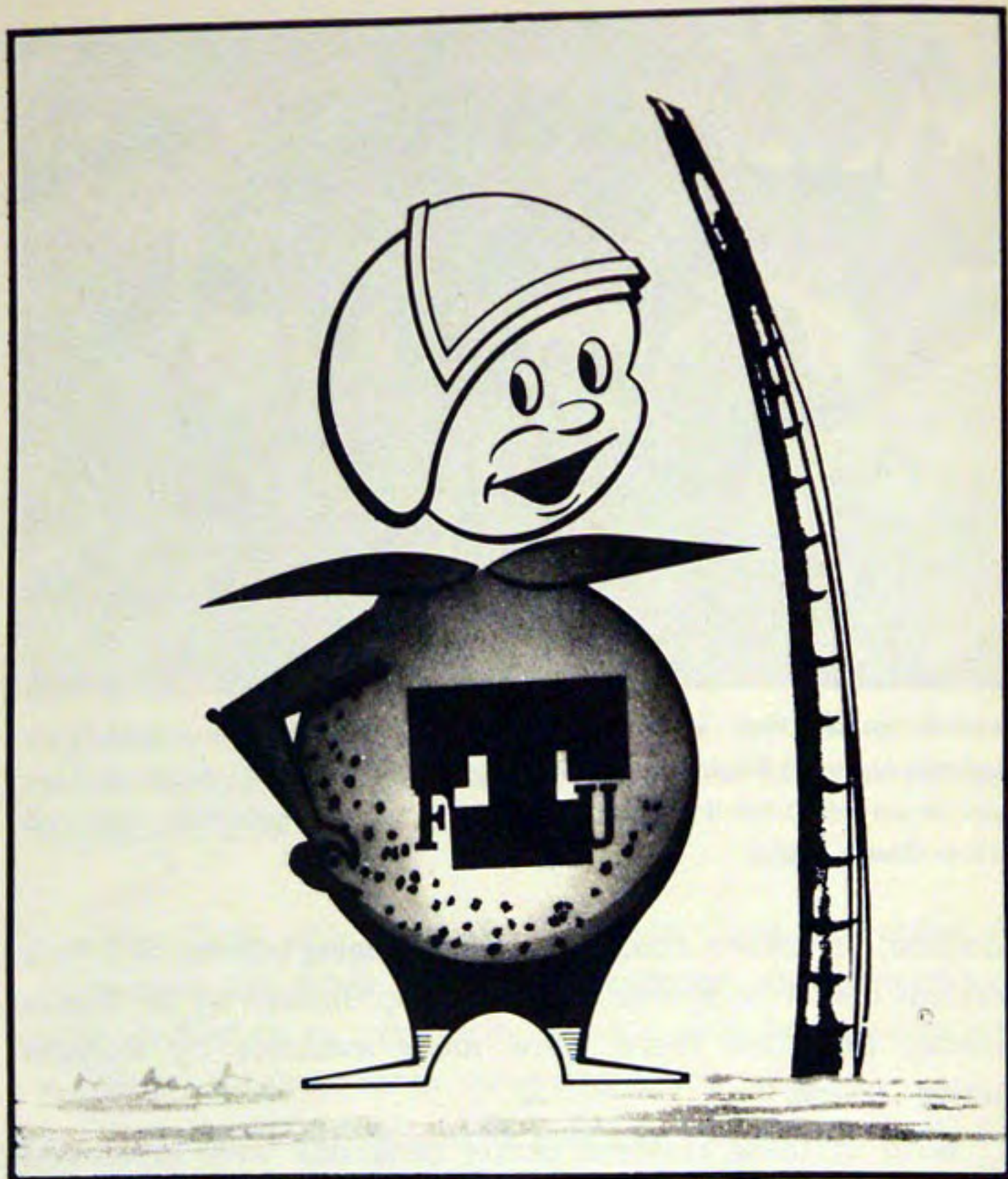
Student orientation is always a busy time on campus, with new students eager to begin their college coursework. These special sessions provide an opportunity for students to have their questions answered before classes begin.

In addition, seventeen courses were now being offered at FTU's resident center in Brevard County, coordinated by Dr. James Beadle. Facilities there were made available by Brevard Junior College.

Both of these resident center programs were supervised by Dr. Robert H. Humphrey, Florida Tech's director of continuing education.

Toward the end of the month, the Cabinet authorized an additional \$186,277 in operating funds for FTU. It was explained that these funds had been budgeted by the Regents earlier, but had been held back until the school opened.

Did you ever hear of a Citronaut? It's another creation from Norman Van Meter, one of the designers of the university's official seal featuring the Pegasus symbol. Van Meter created the Citronaut as a possible "mascot" for the school, and the university featured his idea on the cover of



FTU introduces the "Citronaut."

Florida Tech's first student handbook. For those who have never seen one, a Citronaut is a roly-poly type of gremlin, with the body of an orange and a face partially hidden beneath a space helmet.

Both the mascot, and the many rules spelled out in the 80-page handbook, were presented to the students, with the directions that the university's traditions as well as its policies were subject to changes.

"Traditions will be established by you," the book read. "Your ideas and creativity are not only wanted but needed in

everything from student government to activities to campus landscaping.”

It was certainly an exciting time for the students arriving on campus, getting ready to begin their college work in an atmosphere of new buildings, developing philosophies, and enthusiastic instructors.

For Raynelle Russell, college was going to be particularly challenging – she was the only girl enrolled in the engineering college. Though she admitted that she might switch her major to computer programming later on, Raynelle revealed she was eagerly looking forward to her engineering studies. Actually, being the lone coed in the program didn’t cause her as much concern as did the fact she was commuting each day from Titusville. “Are there any other students from Brevard County coming to FTU?” she asked. Dean of Student Activities Rex Brown assured her that dozens of other Brevard students would be attending the university.

Yes, there would be other students from Brevard County. And students from Orange, Seminole, Lake, Volusia, Osceola, and dozens of other counties in the state attending classes at Florida Tech.

Many of them had the chance to see the university for the first time during an open house on October 6. They were joined by more than 12,000 local residents who wanted a glimpse of their new neighbor. Dr. Millican commented on the tremendous response and show of community interest, noting that he “looked forward to a long and wonderful association between the community and the university.”

Highlights of the activities for most visitors were a chance to examine microscopic organisms in the biology lab, hear lessons in Russian, German, French, and Spanish in a language lab, and watch the university’s new computer center in operation.

The university had obviously met with enthusiastic acceptance by the people of central Florida. Two days later, it was time to get down to work.

The turn-out for the open house was really fantastic. I just couldn't believe the number of people who came out to see the new university.

Mrs. Millican and I stood in the receiving line and personally shook hands with everybody who came into the library, and I know there were at least 10,000 of the 12,000 who came through the receiving line.

A lot of people asked me then, and have asked me on other occasions, if my hand didn't get tired. But for some strange reason, my hand has never gotten tired shaking hands with people at an occasion like that. The problem was my right foot got tired, and I had to shift my weight to my left foot very frequently.

It's interesting that in spite of the heavy traffic coming out to the university that day, it all moved very smoothly and remarkably well.



Regents Chairman Chester Ferguson delivers the official address at the university's opening convocation.

Board of Regents Chairman Chester Ferguson gave the official address at the October 7 dedication ceremony, pointing out that FTU would have "an immeasurable impact on the lives of people in central Florida." Hundreds of governmental officials joined the local community leaders and 2,000 residents in officially opening the university. Also on hand were former Governor Haydon Burns, under whose administration FTU was planned, and Senator L. K. Edwards, Jr., of Irvine, who had quietly provided critical support for the new university in the Florida Legislature during these early years.

Dr. Millican presented university medallions to FTU's original faculty and staff members and gave copies of the seal to the charter students.

The *Orlando Sentinel* editorialized the following day that a Great Day was dawning:

Monday, Oct. 7. Write it down. Remember it as the day that changed Orlando and central Florida forever.

Florida Technological University was dedicated, and the great day that so many had worked so long for had arrived.

An impressive site now at its birth, Florida Tech will within 10 short years make an impact on our area such as nothing else ever has and perhaps nothing in the future ever will rival. Even Walt Disney World.

For on Monday our area took that giant step of maturity toward becoming a center for major influence on the minds of men and women. Ours has been a growing metropolitan area, and now it is a complete one.

Following the ceremony, classes began on the main campus and at the off-campus centers. While 1,500 students were expected, university officials were surprised when 1,891 students began coursework at the Orlando campus and the Brevard and Daytona Beach centers.

Within two weeks of the official opening, Florida Tech began its second phase of construction to add \$7.3 million in buildings. The charter students were currently studying in the existing \$10.2 million campus.

The second phase would include a general classroom building, a science-technology-computer complex, and an administration-classroom building.

If there was any question among potential applicants whether coeds would be attending this "technological" university, they should have been quickly dispelled when Deborah Bacchus, a member of the charter class, was named queen of the 1968 Tangerine Bowl football game. Many female students were evident on campus when classes began.

October 23 marked another "first" for the university. The Management Club of the Martin Company's Orlando facility presented FTU with the school's first private scholarship for use by a deserving student. The \$500 award was designated for a student in the College of Business Administration. The club's membership contributed funds for the scholarship. Dr. Millican responded that the fund was "a most generous and community-minded act, and one for which all of us at Florida Tech are extremely grateful."

Several years ago, Charles Millican said that if he was ever involved in a major personal event, he would like to have his favorite singer, Anita Bryant, perform on the program.

On November 25, 1968, Anita Bryant was in Orlando, providing entertainment as part of the inauguration ceremony of Dr. Charles N. Millican as first president of Florida Technological University. Miss Bryant sang a selection of her top tunes at a luncheon preceding the official inaugural ceremony, as well as during the ceremony itself.

Governor Claude Kirk, other State Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, Legislators, Regents, and many college and university presidents from around the state



Anita Bryant and President Millican share a light moment during the inaugural ceremony.

attended the official ceremony in Orlando's First Baptist Church.

The ceremony was presided over by Regents' Chairman Ferguson, and Elliott Nunn of Jackson, Tennessee, a prominent attorney and a long-time friend of Dr. and Mrs. Millican, gave the inaugural speech.

Dr. Millican spoke to the group on the role of the current generation in history and of the need to "reach for the stars." He also discussed the power of each individual to help "build a new kind of world, a new kind of state, a new kind of university, or a new kind of life."

All that needs to be done, he explained, is for each individual who is an employee or a student at the university to use whatever talents and abilities he or she may have - in



Dr. Millican and Governor Kirk had a chance to talk about plans for the university before the actual inaugural ceremony began.



Elliott Nunn, a close friend of President and Mrs. Millican, delivered the inaugural address.

helping not only the individual person to grow, but also in helping the university to grow and reach its full capabilities.

On December 10, 1968, the State awarded FTU \$2,344,718 for construction of the university's general classroom building. The funds had previously been set aside in a \$6.7 million package which went toward the construction of the administration building and the engineering building as well as the general classroom facility. These State appropriations were supplemented by federal funds which provided the rest of the construction costs.

Also in December, Dr. Charles E. Gilliland, Jr. was selected as the new dean of the university's College of Business Administration.

As 1969 began, there were many new educational developments in the area. Lakeland attorney D. Burke Kibler was named chairman of the Board of Regents, and Orlando physician Louis Murray was appointed vice chairman of the group.

Classes began on January 6 for the second quarter at FTU following several days of registration. Students were busy with outside activities as well as with their class work. The student government was forming a student senate and several related organizational groups. The village center held a "Snowflake Madness" dance, and the health center was dispensing flu shots to keep the Hong Kong flu away. The first sorority (called Tyes) was begun on campus, and the university's newest organization, the Pegasus Pilots flying club, was added to the growing list of student groups.

Also at this time, the university's communication department was accepted as a member of the Association for Professional Broadcasting Education—the first time such a new institution had been honored.

In February, 1969, Dr. Millican announced the appointment of Brevard County commissioner George J. King, Jr., to

be his executive assistant. King ended six years on the commission to accept the new post at FTU.

On February 21, a special guest visited the campus-Miss America, Judi Ford. She met with students, faculty and staff, signed autographs, and toured the newest university in the state.

In March, the university's broadcasting club and the physics society announced the establishment of a low-power AM transmitter to be known as WFTU, which would offer regular radio programming. Designed for on-campus reception only, the new station would begin broadcasting spring quarter.

The new student government elected its first officers in March, choosing Walt Komanski as its president. Others elected were Ron Turner, vice president; Henry Richard, treasurer; Charlotte Scott, recording secretary; Margaret Strouse, corresponding secretary, and Phillip Odham, freshman class president.

On March 7, Florida Tech's sports program became official. The Regents authorized FTU to offer basketball, tennis, golf, and "other minor sports as may be possible initially" as part of their intercollegiate sports program. Authorization was also given to expand into baseball, soccer, track, and other sports when these programs became feasible.

The university's College of Engineering and Technology received a boost when Dean Kersten revealed that a board of visitors had been established to "counsel, inform, appraise, recommend, and otherwise assist the chief academic officers of FTU in achieving the stated objectives in the quest for excellence." The board visited the campus and offered many helpful suggestions to the administrators and faculty.

In April, Dr. Leslie Ellis, chairman of the biological sciences department at the university, was named director of research and graduate studies. The university moved ahead with plans to launch its first graduate programs in the fall of 1970.

Also in April, Florida Tech received some exciting financial news. The Florida Citrus Open contributed \$10,000 to the FTU Foundation to match federal funds for educational loans at the university.

Later that month, Florida Tech held its first annual Parent's Day program, offering parents an afternoon's events including a reception, a fashion show sponsored by the Park Avenue Association of Winter Park, a chorus presentation, open house at the village center and campus tours, a buffet dinner, and an evening program, complete with guest speakers and a student variety show.

Parents from around the state attended the day's festivities.

The campus became a bit more colorful in May, when the theatre department erected a large tent with blue and yellow stripes visible from a great distance. The tent was to be used for teaching space and for student plays.



Workers and volunteers help put up the colorful tent for the theatre department. It housed student productions and classes until a windstorm blew it down in 1971.

Of course, there were again financial problems facing the university. A *Today* newspaper article carried the familiar headline: THERE IS FINANCIAL TROUBLE FOR FTU, again discussing the need for more funds for the rapidly growing school, and how construction would slow down unless needed money was furnished by the State.

This was also a time of unrest on many campuses, but FTU students were busy joining fellow students from around the state in "the silent majority." Many students signed petitions signifying their support of the "silent" campaign.

In July, 1969, a familiar argument emerged once again. Some members of the Board of Regents indicated their interest in renaming the entire university system with a common geographical name (e.g., The University of Florida at Gainesville, the University of Florida at Tallahassee, etc., or some similar name like "State University of Florida at" each city).

This issue arose because of the need to name the new schools in Dade and Duval counties, and some Regents sought a general format for the new names.

However, the plan was rejected at a July 11 Board meeting, and state comptroller Fred Dickinson confided that even if the Regents had voted for the change, the Cabinet would have rescinded it. The name of Florida Technological University would not be changed. "That was the name chosen by the people of the Orlando area for their university, and it's a very appropriate one," he explained.

Late in July, the university formed a faculty senate. Elected first chairman of the group was David Hernandez, with William Grasty chosen vice president and Stuart Omans elected secretary. The organization would represent the faculty as a sounding board and an advisory group to the FTU administration.

That summer, Eugene "Torchy" Clark was named head basketball coach and instructor in the College of Education.

The team was to form a basketball club its first year, with intercollegiate competition beginning in the 1970-71 season.

As the university began its second year of operation in September, 1969, a great deal of activity was evident around campus. Construction continued on the second phase of campus expansion, landscaping began beautifying existing buildings, and a number of meetings and activities were bringing townspeople out to the university. But the biggest surprise was enrollment—more than 3,000 students were expected to register for classes—double the previous fall's total. There were twice as many faculty to handle all the students, too, and now the university would have all four classes in the student body—admitting sophomores and seniors this year.

Final enrollment figures revealed a headcount of 3,525 students on the main campus and 233 at off-campus continuing education centers.



This photo of the General Classroom Building shows how university planners emphasized Dr. Millican's desire to remove as few trees as possible from construction sites. Thanks to this philosophy, the campus today still contains many beautiful pine and palm trees.

In October, Florida Tech was authorized by the Regents to issue a new degree in General Studies. The program was designed for students who desired a liberal, non-professional education in several fields. Dr. John Bolte, assistant dean for academic affairs, was named to direct the program.

On October 19, Dr. Millican celebrated his fourth year as FTU president. "So many things have happened and the time has gone so very fast these past four years that it is difficult to realize just what has happened out here on the 1,227 acres of scrub palmetto and pine tree," he said. Among the highlights of his first four years, he added, were the hiring of a staff "second to none anywhere," the designing and construction of attractive, functional buildings, recruitment of a topflight, dedicated faculty from all parts of the country, the finest community acceptance and support "I have ever seen in my career as an educator," and the more-than-doubled student enrollment during the second year of classes.



During the university's early years, Dr. Millican frequently reported plans and progress to students as well as to faculty and staff members. Here he speaks to a group of students from the Library lobby.

November 21, 1969, was a big night for FTU athletics. The basketball team was in Jacksonville, playing Massey Institute in their first official basketball game. They did not have a nickname yet, regular uniforms, a gymnasium or scholarships for any of the players. All they had was the desire to do the best they possibly could, carrying out the university's emphasis on excellence.

FTU poured it on, emerging with a 99-38 victory and a successful beginning to the athletic program. Coach Clark's son Mike led the scorers with 25 points, followed by Rudy Jessee's 18 points.

The next night Florida Tech opened its home season in the Winter Park High School gym, and 1,250 fans turned out to see FTU's 93-71 victory over the University of Palm Beach.

The athletic program was underway. What the players lacked in scholarships and tradition, they made up for in enthusiasm.



Basketball quickly grew to become a major sport at FTU. Even without an arena of their own, the team attracted many followers to their games. In turn, they kept offering highly successful seasons for their fans.

On December 3, 1969, FTU held its first Honors Convocation to recognize the performance of its outstanding students who had made the Dean's List three out of their four quarters at the University.

Cited for academic excellence were 101 FTU students, who heard Regents' Chancellor Robert Mautz discuss the unmet needs still facing the state's universities.

A surprise part of the ceremony was the awarding of the university's first honorary doctorate degrees. Dr. Kurt Debus, director of the Kennedy Space Center, and William H. Dial, prominent Orlando attorney and banker, were honored in a "symbolic gesture on the part of the university to recognize their personal contributions to the community." Debus received an Honorary Doctorate of Engineering Science, while Dial was given an Honorary Doctorate of Commercial Science degree.

As 1969 ended, Dr. Millican found some badly-needed gifts in his Christmas stocking. B.C.S. Associated of Orlando donated a \$7,700 statistic computer to the university. Standard Oil & Refining gave a \$13,000 X-ray machine, Ethyl Corporation donated a \$2,500 microdensitometer, and WDBO-TV gave \$75,000 worth of television equipment. Then Morris McClelland at State Tractor and Equipment Company heard about the university's dirt road and temporary parking areas, so his company overhauled and repainted a \$3,500 road grader and donated it to FTU. These were some of the end-of-year gifts which helped make up for a shortage of tax dollars to purchase these necessary items.

In March, 1970, a governmental education committee proposed to the Legislature that enrollments of the seven newest state universities be limited to a maximum of 15,000 students. Early planning had placed FTU's possible student body at 25,000 by 1980, but it appeared that this committee wanted to hold all enrollments at a lower level.



George King (right) thanks Morris McClelland for his donation of the road grader needed by the university. At left is Rudy Peruf, assistant director of the university's physical plant.

An interesting fund-raising project took place in May when FTU's TAU fraternity held an "un-banquet." Area friends of FTU were sent invitations announcing the first annual scholarship dinner dance that would not be held. The fake invitations were designed to call attention to the university's need for funds to help the scholarship and loan programs.

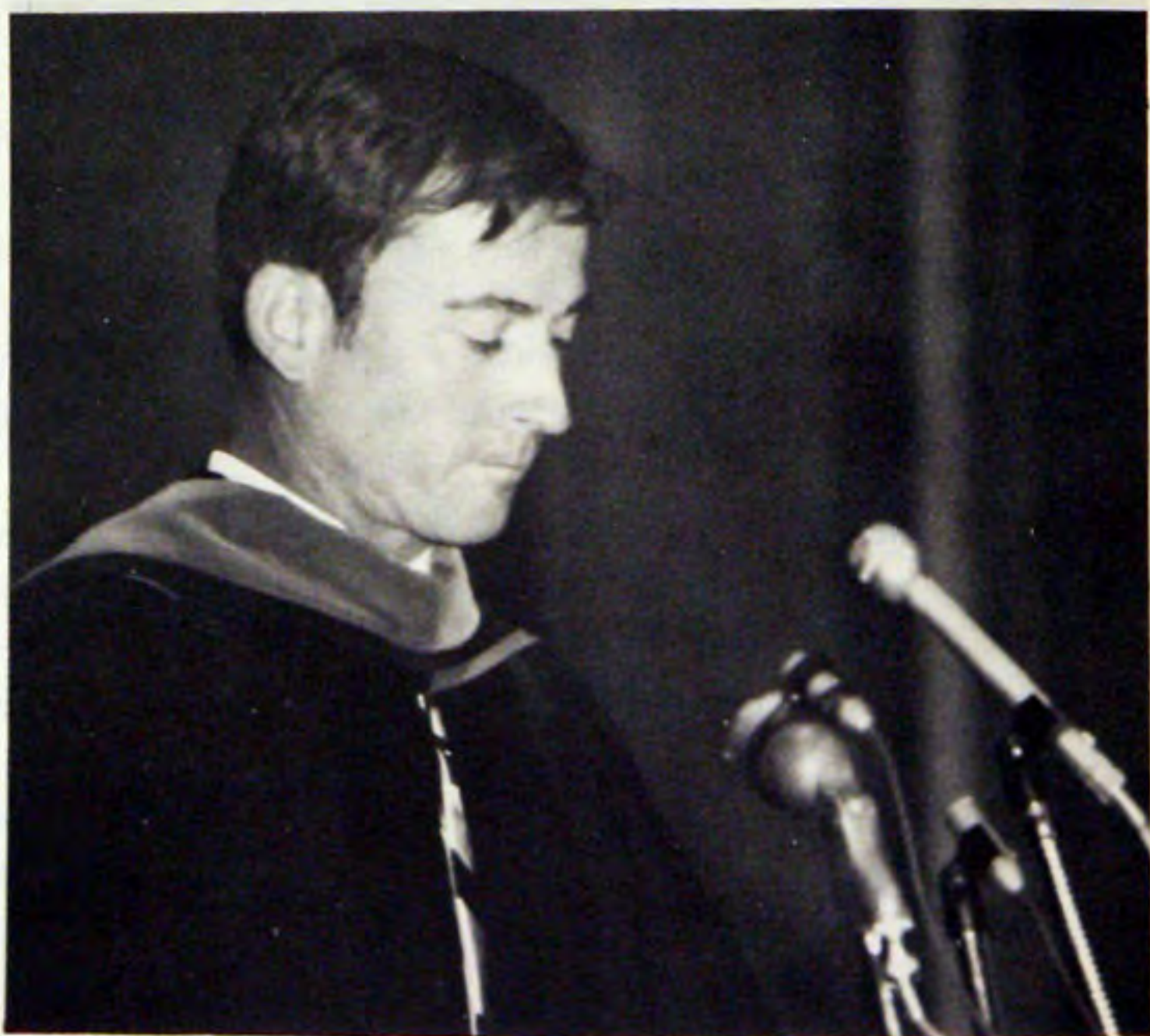
A number of "delectable" dishes were offered on the menu, including stale salad, greasy chicken wings, cold mashed potatoes, soggy pie, and weak coffee. An attached note explained that the recipient of the invitation would save about \$473 by not attending, thus not needing a tux rental, a new gown for his wife, paying a fine for a possible traffic ticket and other expenses connected with a "normal" banquet. The un-banquet raised several thousand dollars for the scholarship and loan funds.

The university's second full year of classes ended on a dramatic note when Orlandoan John Young delivered the

address at FTU's first commencement ceremony. The famed astronaut, already a veteran of two Gemini space flights and the Apollo 10 mission, and a man who would later walk on the moon, spoke during the Municipal Auditorium program which saw 423 seniors receive their diplomas.

In his talk, he urged the seniors to adopt a number of important qualities for success in their lives. In particular, he cited commitment, cooperation, concern, devotion, discovery, foresight, hope, imagination, innovation, invention, perserverance, responsibility, self discipline, "and maybe the most important of all - understanding."

Following the conferring of degrees to the graduates, Commander Young was surprised when President Millican presented him with an honorary Doctor of Applied Science degree.



Astronaut John Young urged FTU's first graduating class to adopt a number of personal qualities to improve their lives.



President and Mrs. Millican joined commencement speaker John Young (left) at a reception following the university's first graduation ceremony.

This first commencement ceremony was, of course, a highlight in the operation of the university during the first two years. As I expressed to the audience that night, this was a culmination of what college is all about, because this presentation of the diplomas to the students marks the achievement of many academic and personal goals for each individual student.

It was also just prior to this commencement, and during the commencement itself, that the basic idea began to dawn on me that really, a commencement ceremony was and is for the students who are graduating. That's primary, and it is secondary for

the members of their family, who come to see them receive their diplomas.

This was especially true when we found out that the auditorium just wasn't going to hold all those people, because we had a total of 10 people who wanted to attend for every student we had graduating that day. So when you have 423 students graduating, and I'd guess that out of that group about 375 actually showed up, that meant there were about 3,750 people wanting to get into the Municipal Auditorium that night – and it's a room that only holds 2800 or 2900 people. So there was a problem with students because they couldn't get enough tickets for members of their families who wanted to come, and we had to ration the tickets to the students.



The Municipal Auditorium was filled to capacity for the June, 1970, commencement.

This experience helped me to understand that a commencement ceremony is really for the students, and we shouldn't take any short-cuts to accommodate other groups interested in the ceremony.

I thus insisted that each individual student should come across the platform, have his name read and therefore be recognized individually, and for me to shake hands with each student.

This started an important aspect of all of our commencements, which has continued even to the present time, and that is we individually recognize each student who comes to the ceremony. No matter how crowded the room may be, or however many students are receiving their degrees, it is their night, and every effort is made to give them the recognition they have earned.

This idea also helped us formulate plans for the number of commencements to be held each year. It helped us to decide that we should have a commencement at the end of every quarter. There were two basic reasons for this. One, if there were only one or two commencements each year, the number of students would be so large that it would be almost impossible to individually recognize each one, and as we decided here on campus, this was a very, very important part of commencement.

Second, after a student works very hard for three or four years for a degree, then whether they finished in March, June, August or December, the least the university could do was see that the student received that diploma immediately and not have to wait for it.

So this helped us set two basic premises in the very early days, and so the first commencement, which was itself a very memorable occasion, helped focus our thinking on the way all future commencement ceremonies would be held.

In July, Dr. Bernard C. Kissel, chairman of the communication department since May, 1968, was named dean of

the newly formed College of Social Sciences. The College was formerly a part of the university's College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Also in July, an evaluation committee appointed by Education Commissioner Floyd Christian termed the teacher education program at the university "very impressive." They noted that FTU's program differs from others in that it is organized with the art of teaching as its base, rather than starting with the supporting disciplines as most other universities do. "In my travels across the United States to institutions of higher education, I have yet to see as total and complete a program in teacher education as you have at FTU," said the associate secretary of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.



Construction continues on schedule at the university. At left is the still unfinished administration building and reflecting pool.

This photo of the circle road going past the administration building reminds me that on the opposite side of the building, where that road

comes around, was where a sand road used to be located.

Before we had started any construction on the campus, I rode out to the campus one day, as I had several times before, and stopped on that sand road just east of the administration building location.

I got out of the car and looked at the spot on the campus where the reflecting pool is now located. It was then what Floridians call a "wet weather pond." When it was checked later and found to contain seven or eight feet of muck, there was a question about what we'd do with muck ponds on the campus, especially one that is going to be right in the middle of where the academic buildings are located.

That was the time when I began thinking of taking the negative things of a physical nature on the campus, and turning them on the other side of the coin and making positive things out of them.

Later on, when the construction of buildings continued on the campus, a decision had to be made on that wet weather pond. One thought—even before construction started on the library building—was to make a reflecting pool out of the pond. Now, all the construction details or financial details weren't known then, but we did want to make something beautiful and positive out of it rather than let it stay a negative feature on campus.

So the group of architects who were doing the campus master plan rotated the location of the first buildings 100 to 200 yards clockwise around the circle. Now the library building and the administration building would each be directly on either side of the wet weather pond so that it could be used as an attractive focal point on the campus.



The reflecting pool — beginning the transformation from a muck-filled pond . . .



. . into this beautiful campus feature. At night, the fountain in the center of the pool is highlighted by brightly colored lights.

Later on, when construction started on the administration building as shown here, our physical plant staff did an analysis of two things - first, what it would cost if all that muck had to be dug out and replaced with fill dirt - which would have

to be done - and then have the grass put on it and the shrubbery and the sprinkler systems. At the same time, they did a study and provided a cost figure on what it would entail to put a reflecting pool in that area.

Surprisingly enough, they brought in a report which indicated that the reflecting pool could be done a little bit cheaper than the other alternative. So today, the university has a beautiful reflecting pool located right in the heart of the campus, in an area that just a few years ago was filled with muck and looked totally useless in the campus plans.

The summer ended with administrators and faculty members moving into their new offices in the administration building. So four years after beginning his term as Florida Tech's first president, Charles Millican finally had a permanent office.



Moving time at the university. Here, Dr. Millican receives assistance unpacking his books from his secretary, Milly Kennedy (center) and receptionist, Mary Henn (right).

CHAPTER 4: SEPTEMBER, 1970 — AUGUST, 1974

September began with President Millican, Dr. Murray and several city officials trekking over to Semoran Boulevard to dedicate the new Hall Road extension linking Winter Park with the university. The road was officially named "Florida Tech Boulevard."



Dr. Millican and Regent Lou Murray, center, cut the ribbon officially dedicating the new "Florida Tech Boulevard." Assisting during the ceremony were county commissioners Ralph Poe (left) and Paul Pickett (right).

Other developments on campus that fall were the addition of new courses ranging from law enforcement to ecology, more than 5,119 students beginning classwork, and the installation of a second computer to aid instruction and research.

The Burroughs 200 computer was presented to the university to be used in research and teaching projects. A gift of the Allstate Insurance Company, the computer was valued at \$200,000, which helped raise total contributions to the Foundation well past the half-million dollar mark since 1968.

The athletic program continued on schedule, too. Following a 13-2 record during the 1969-70 season against intramural and club teams, the university's basketball squad prepared for its first full season of intercollegiate competition. The season began much like the first one did, with FTU rolling over its opponent (this time, Embry-Riddle) 111-37, before 1,000 fans in the Oviedo High School gym. The Florida Tech players still did not have uniforms—they borrowed the ones for opening night from Rollins College.

For the record, FTU's first intercollegiate point was scored by Pat Fitzgerald, when he canned a free throw one minute and thirty-seven seconds into the contest. Rudy Jessee registered FTU's first field goal a minute later when he hit a jump shot from seven feet out.

December 2 marked another milestone in the university's development—the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted FTU full accreditation for current programs and approval to begin offering master's degrees. The accreditation followed three visits to the campus by teams from the group, which is the official organization for setting standards for schools in the south.

Dr. Millican commented that the association's move was “a major step that plainly indicates FTU is meeting and even surpassing the goals set before classes began two years ago.”

The December 4, 1970 basketball game against Patrick Air Force Base will be remembered as the occasion when the university unveiled its new mascot. At special halftime ceremonies, Dr. Millican revealed that a student poll had chosen “Knights of Pegasus” as the school's mascot. Following two years of committees, voting and suggestions, a special vote by the student body determined the FTU nickname.

The Knights promptly registered a 112-75 victory to inaugurate their new name.



The Knights of Pegasus — FTU's official mascot, designed by Dorothy Kannon of FTU's Instructional Media Department.

As the year ended, FTU joined with three other Florida universities in establishing several workshop-type courses for public school teachers. The courses, to be offered during 1971 and 1972, were held at Cape Kennedy and utilized many of the facilities and personnel at NASA. Joining with FTU were Florida State, University of South Florida, and University of Miami.

In February 1971, the university tried a new advanced registration system for the first time. This was another sign of the growing enrollment and subsequent problems caused by last minute changes by so many students. Computer center officials predicted that registration would be much smoother if the students used the advance time to register.

In March, Dr. Frank Rohter, head of the university's physical education department, announced that wrestling

would be joining basketball and tennis as part of FTU's expanding intercollegiate sports program.

The wrestlers had been enjoying considerable success during a club schedule, beating such schools as Tampa and Florida State, winning a major local tournament and finishing third in the state collegiate tournament – and none of the team members had ever wrestled before coming to FTU!

Rohter noted that several other club sports would go into the intercollegiate status when the budget permitted, specifically citing baseball, golf and weightlifting.

On March 16, the State Cabinet praised FTU for its part in the new aerospace retraining plan (RETRO) and made clear the Cabinet's support and encouragement for the program's success. FTU, Florida Institute of Technology and Brevard Community College were all cited for their role in the plan which provided new educational skills for unemployed aerospace engineers and technicians to help fight pollution.

The March 20 commencement ceremony marked another academic milestone as three students in the College of Education received the first master's degrees awarded by the university. Mildred Warren, Georgianna McEwen and C. Gilbert Rowe received their degrees after study in the College's elementary education program.

The State Cabinet added good news two days later when they revealed the sale of revenue bonds would provide Florida Tech with nearly \$1 million for construction purposes. The funds would be used for an addition to the village center, providing two dining rooms, a multipurpose room, game room and student office space.

Things got a little hot near the university on March 31 when several fires started by an arsonist burned to within 200 yards of the library. The woods fire sent up billows of dense black smoke visible throughout the area, as nearly 300 acres of forest were temporarily damaged.

University firefighters were joined by units from several surrounding areas, and the fires were put out before any permanent damage was caused. A number of FTU employees and students joined the fire departments in helping contain the blaze.

In April, Dr. Millican's executive assistant, George King, resigned, and Dr. William Grasty was named to replace him. Grasty was formerly chairman of the university's Department of Communication.

The university's second June commencement featured Florida Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Boyd, Jr., delivering the graduation address. More than 400 seniors received degrees, with seventeen graduate students earning master's degrees.

Justice Boyd called the graduates' days ahead "ones for all people to have purpose to their lives," and he urged the students to "use your talents to make a better world."

A million dollar milestone was passed in August when Dr. Leslie Ellis, dean of graduate studies and research, reported that grants in excess of \$1 million had been received by FTU since 1969. The total represented sixty-six funded grants from a variety of sources which were being shared by the university's six colleges.

Another example of cooperation was shown in August when FTU officials announced several new programs leading to bachelor's degrees which would be available on the campus of Brevard Community College. This marked the first time FTU had offered a full year of junior-level studies at the Brevard campus, where other extension courses had previously been available.

September began with the good news that Florida Tech was allotted \$3.267 million for new campus buildings by the Cabinet. The money would come from state revenue certificates sold earlier in the summer.

The beginning of classes in September, 1971, saw 6,137 students on campus and at the extension centers. They found new graduate degree programs, an expanded physical plant, and added course offerings waiting for them.

In November, Dr. Millican received another honor. *Orlando-land* magazine cited comments by a Regent critical of various parts of the State University System with "one notable exception: Dr. Charles N. Millican and his young school, Florida Technological University." He added that "he alone was doing a good job." In honor of his hard work for the university, the magazine named him the fourth member of the *Orlando-land* Hall of Fame (joining Dick Pope, Mayor Carl Langford and former Orlando Mayor Billy Beardall).

Also in November, 1971, the university received its largest single private contribution to date. The A. T. MacKay family donated a 133-acre tract of land to the FTU Foundation "to be used strictly for recreational, educational or agricultural activities." The property, which extends south from FTU Blvd. for nearly 4,000 feet, was termed a "living laboratory" by Dr. Millican. He noted that members of the university's biology department were already taking an inventory of plant and animal life in the area.

This was a great gift to the university, and it was one of the first major contributions we received. I felt at the time that it was one of a number of gifts which would come to the university from concerned individuals in our community and would help greatly in FTU's overall development.

Along with this, I'd like to say that even before the gift, I had an opportunity to meet the MacKays and get acquainted with them. I've visited with them several times since then, and I've always

found them to be very warm, down-to-earth people, and it's a real, real pleasure to get to know people like this.



Mr. and Mrs. A.T. MacKay (left) present Dr. Millican the deed to 133 acres of land they wanted the university to set aside for recreational, educational or agricultural purposes.

Later in the month, FTU received another gift from Mrs. Frieda Bulger, a world traveller and good friend of the university. Mrs. Bulger, who earlier in the year had donated a lifetime collection of 10,000 slides of her trips around the world, now gave Florida Tech a collection of photo albums, prints, woodcuts and framed art pieces and artifacts from such diverse places as Poland, Japan and Easter Island.

In accepting the gifts, Richard Cornell, FTU director of instructional media, commented that "if these materials are used as much as the slides, we'll never see them long enough to catalogue." In addition to use by students, her materials were frequently displayed in the FTU Library.

Mrs. Bulger first became interested in FTU while a nephew was attending the university.

January, 1972, began with the news that Florida Tech had been selected by the Air Force to offer a Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program at the school, beginning in the fall.

Later in the month, a report from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools revealed that FTU's master's degree programs had been granted full accreditation. The favorable recommendation followed inspection by an evaluation team a few months before.

Several hundred local residents turned out for a dinner honoring Dr. Millican at the Robert Meyer Motor Inn in February. After being presented a plaque saluting him for his "devotion to education and the accents he lives by," President Millican heaped praise on the university's faculty, students and friends for all they had done for FTU.

After accepting the award from Morris McClelland, president of the Friends of the University, Dr. Millican praised the "initiative, imagination and ingenuity" of the faculty and students. He added that "the Legislature, State of Florida and taxpayers have been good to us, or all you see on campus wouldn't be possible and the future wouldn't be as bright as it is."

In April, the university received approval from the Board of Regents to assume responsibility for an expanded off-campus program to replace the GENESYS system. GENESYS (Graduate Engineering Education System) was started in 1963 to offer graduate-level courses in engineering. With the creation of FTU, there was now a permanent university within commuting distance of Cape Kennedy. Under the new plan, the Cape Canaveral, Daytona Beach, and South Orlando GENESYS centers would become resident centers at FTU.

Also in April, the university began an 18-month self-study, headed by Dr. Carl P. Rautenstrauch. The self appraisal program was a requirement of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.



Dr. Millican frequently spoke to local civic organizations on new developments at the university. Here he addresses civic leaders of east Orange County on the increasing impact of the university.

Another step in the university's expansion was realized with the allotment of a \$675,000 federal grant toward the construction of a humanities and fine arts building. The total cost of the complex was estimated at \$2.75 million.

In a major sports upset, the Florida Tech crew won the Southeastern collegiate four-man rowing championship, defeating the University of Alabama at Huntsville and Florida Institute of Technology in the final race.

The championship was even more remarkable since the FTU team had to borrow a shell from one school and the oars from another. The crew team at FTU had been in existence only four months before winning the title.

The Chairman of the Board of Regents, J. J. Daniel, told the June graduates that more effort needed to be placed on the arts and humanities in education and life. Delivering the commencement address, Daniel told the 650 graduates that the liberal arts have been deemphasized too much, with too heavy of an emphasis placed on science and technology.

Three artists from the university were invited to participate in a series of activities during the Summer Olympics in Munich, Germany. The three, Steve Lotz, Walter Gaudnek and Johann Eyfells, were the only representatives of American universities invited by the Olympic Arts Committee.

In the fall, the university was accepted as an active member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). Florida Tech became eligible when baseball was raised to an intercollegiate level. Four sports are necessary for a university to be an NCAA member (the other three at FTU were basketball, wrestling and tennis.)

Plans were unveiled for several future buildings, including an education complex with a teaching-gymnasium and a humanities and fine arts building.

In January, 1973, world-famous anthropologist Margaret Mead visited the campus, speaking to a standing-room crowd in the village center. She was another in the long list of distinguished speakers on campus during the past few years. Others who have conducted seminars or lectured to students include author Saul Bellow, television correspondents Bernard Kalb and Frank Reynolds, politicians Julian Bond, Jimmy Carter, Lou Frey and Stuart Udall, writers Drew Pearson, Peter Arnett, and Arthur C. Clarke, and other notables including Kreskin, Betty Friedan, Buffalo Bob Smith, the Lettermen, Florida A & M coach "Jake" Gaither, and the voice of Mercury Control, John "Shorty" Powers.

In December, 1972, Lou Murray stepped down after eight years on the Board of Regents. At a dinner honoring Dr. Murray in March, 1973, President Millican noted that "nobody knows, not the people in the community nor the people here at this banquet, how much this man has done for the state university system of Florida and for FTU in particular. This man has sacrificed many hours of his time from his profession and from his family in order to serve the higher education institutions in the State of Florida.

He has been a very helpful, personal friend and counselor to me during these first years of my presidency at FTU, and I shall always be deeply indebted to him for all of the assistance that he has been able to give."



Dr. Murray and his wife, Sue (right), frequently attended university events during his service with the Board of Regents. Here they chat with President and Mrs. Millican at a dinner held by the university.

At the March commencement, Dr. Murray delivered the address to the graduates. He was also honored with an honorary Doctor of Public Service degree.

Also in March, the State sold a \$30 million bond issue, assuring FTU of \$5.85 million for the building program. The money would be used for the new education complex and an expansion of the university's utilities.

On April 10, 1973, a large story in the *Orlando Sentinel Star* carried this headline: FLORIDA TECH RENAMED STATE U. AT ORLANDO.

The story noted that the university's name had been changed by the Regents the day before and now awaited the Cabinet's approval to make the name official.

As it has so many times before, the issue of a name change had been in the news for a while. President Millican had initiated a discussion of the change at the February meeting of the Board of Regents. Some Board members had revealed their interest in a new name for the school, explaining that a change was needed to reflect the general purpose nature of FTU.

After a number of suggestions from students, faculty and members of the community, the Regents voted on three choices: "State University of Florida - Orlando," "Florida University," and "State University at Orlando."

There was mixed reaction to the chosen name, with some arguing that it would eliminate confusion about the university's programs while others noted it would be the only name in the state without "Florida" in it.

So President Millican went to Tallahassee on April 16 to be at the Cabinet meeting in which the new name would be considered. After he arrived in Tallahassee, he was greeted with a petition signed by 1,409 students and staff members who objected to the change. Several Legislators reported that they had received letters and telegrams objecting to the name, so at the April 17 meeting of the Cabinet, the proposed new name was referred back to the Board for reconsideration. Attorney General Robert Shevin told Dr. Millican to go back to the campus and select a name that would merit the approval of the Regents and the Cabinet. Governor Askew commented that he felt the new name must include the word "Florida."

The controversy churned on for several days without resolution, so in May, it was decided to let the issue "simmer during the summer," according to Dr. Millican. No other acceptable name had been agreed upon yet, so the matter was delayed.

It was Tuesday, June 5, 1973. Milly Kennedy called Dr. Millican to the phone at 8:25 a.m., telling him he had a long distance call. "Dr. Millican, this is Dr. James Cavanaugh of the White House staff," the caller began. "President Nixon would like to accept your invitation to speak at your university's commencement exercises this Friday."

That call started seventy-four of the busiest hours in the young school's life.

Dr. Millican had been scheduled to deliver the commencement address during this, the school's fourth June commencement exercises. About two years before, he had extended an invitation to President Nixon to address the graduating class, but the President declined at that time. Now, three days before the current commencement, the President was coming.

Congressman Lou Frey called the *Sentinel* Tuesday night to report that he would accompany President Nixon to Florida Tech, and now the word was officially out that the graduation ceremony would feature a very special speaker. The speech would be a major event not only for FTU, but also for the country—it was President Nixon's first visit to a college campus since 1971, and one of his few public appearances in months.

During the next few days, university administrators kept busy preparing for the President's visit. Such details as setting up a press room, building a stand for the cameramen, ordering rope to secure the graduates' area, obtaining chairs for guests, and perhaps most important, timing the ceremony to fit the President's schedule, all had to be worked out.

The White House explained President Nixon would arrive at FTU at 10:25 a.m., so Dr. Millican had to finish the rest of the ceremony by then. A schedule plan revealed that if the university president stood ten feet from the person reading the graduates' names, then four grads could cross the platform, shake Dr. Millican's hand, and be off the platform every fifteen seconds—sixteen a minute at this speed. But if the ceremony was taking longer than expected, Dr. Millican could move a pace closer to the reader, increasing the graduates' time to twenty each minute. This would give FTU officials some leeway in planning for the arrival of President Nixon's helicopter.

All details were worked out smoothly, and everything was ready when the *Sentinel* headline on June 8, 1973 announced:

EYES OF NATION FOCUS ON FTU TODAY.

More than 8,000 guests joined the 796 graduates and 800 VIP's who heard President Nixon tell "what's right with America" in a positive, optimistic speech about the condition of the country. "When America has a problem," he said, "we will solve it because we have the genius that built America and made us the great nation that we are today."



More than 8,000 local residents attended the graduation ceremony, and heard President Nixon talk about "what's right with America."

Perhaps the most entertaining part of the day was the friendly banter between President Nixon and Dr. Millican after the President was introduced and began his speech. As a part of his introduction of the President, Dr. Millican remarked that he hoped the President's speech wouldn't be too long. When Mr. Nixon arose to speak, he responded to the introduction by replying: "That's why I'm not going to read the one that Dr. Millican prepared."

Dr. Millican answered: "You don't have to read it, sir."

The President jokingly responded: "Oh, I'll read it, but not here."

Then Dr. Millican told the crowd: "I cannot think of a better pinchhitter than the President of the United States," referring to the fact that it was Dr. Millican who originally was scheduled to deliver the address.

President Nixon promptly responded: "Dr. Millican, I appreciate that reference, but I never made the baseball team when I was in school."



Two Presidents jokingly decide which speech will be delivered at the commencement ceremony.

The audience greatly enjoyed this exchange, as they enjoyed the entire day's events. And June 8, 1973, goes down in history as one of the great days at Florida Tech.

I'll never forget that day, because it was one of the highlights of my life in the academic world to have the President of the United States speak at the commencement ceremonies of a university where I was working.

The three days prior to that after the White House staff arrived turned out to be three, not of the most hectic days, but of the busiest days ever at FTU. Strangely enough, all of the activity was not hectic but was well-organized, ran smoothly and efficiently and very effectively. Every segment of the university pitched in to do what was necessary in order to get ready for that commencement exercise.

The cooperation between the people from FTU, the White House staff, and the secret service was truly a remarkable joint effort. You rarely see any groups work together more effectively than those groups did on that occasion.

There was then, as there still is today, an element of danger for the President of the United States wherever he is or whatever he may be doing, and my only deep concern about anything connected with the commencement and the President coming, was his personal safety. That was thought about a great deal during the three days before he came and all during the commencement exercise itself. As well as conducting the ceremony, I tried to stay constantly alert to any incident that might happen in the crowd which might give us an indication that something was wrong.

It should be noted that when Mrs. Millican and I met President and Mrs. Nixon, they were very

warm and very friendly people, and within twenty seconds after meeting them at their helicopter, we felt like they were both some people we had known for years.

After escorting them back to the helicopter, and they had boarded it and taken off, I remember feeling a real deep sense of relief that he had been here, had spoken at the commencement exercise, and that he was safe. I mean that very, very sincerely, because there was deep concern for his personal safety.

Around noon, back in the office, after all of the excitement about the President being here for the commencement had quieted down, and the crowds had gone, I had a bit of the feeling like that expressed in Kipling's Recessional – "The tumult and the shouting dies, The Captains and the Kings depart . . ."

I felt like a limp, wet rag, being completely exhausted from all that had gone on. I sat for a while and visited with some of the people in the office, and cherished the moments that we had enjoyed during that outstanding commencement.



Mrs. Nixon (left) was presented with a bouquet of roses from the university, and she and President Nixon joined the Millicans for an informal chat after the ceremony.

In July, the university revealed that it would begin offering its first doctorate degree program. The Doctor of Education degree would be available to FTU students, beginning in the fall, in a cooperative agreement with Florida Atlantic University. While the degree would be awarded from Florida Atlantic, FTU students could take most of the coursework right on their own campus.

Later in the month, a great deal of public speculation centered on whether or not Dr. Millican would be offered the presidency of the University of Florida. It was reported that many alumni and community leaders in Gainesville wanted Dr. Millican to replace Stephen O'Connell, whose resignation was to take effect in August.

However, Dr. Millican responded that he was "very happy" at FTU and was not interested in the position at the University of Florida.

There were some items in the news media around that time about my going to the University of Florida, but I was never seriously interested in going there. In fact, I was never real sure that there was any serious consideration of this being given by the Board of Regents.

Without meaning to be at all presumptuous, I personally talked to the chairman of the Board of Regents and two or three other members of the Board and advised them that I was really not interested in the University of Florida. I was very happy at FTU, and was very serious about it – I would not exchange the presidency of FTU for the presidency of the University of Florida.

In August, the University issued a microminiaturized version of its card catalogue, with over 120,000 books listed by author, title and call number on ten sheets of four-by-six-inch transparent film.

"At normal size it would be a huge document over 200 pages long on 11 inch by 17 inch sheets," library director Lynn W. Walker explained. But it was now reduced to a size which could easily be held in the hand.

The new film catalogue, now called microfiche, could easily be read on special viewers found in most libraries. The new process greatly lowered the cost of producing and disseminating the information on the library's holdings.

As the fall quarter began, one major area of concern still centered around the university's name. At least seven different groups on campus were studying the possibility of a new name for Florida Tech.

After a great deal of discussion and research into the issue, a campus referendum in late October found most students preferring to keep the current name for the university. At the same time, a thorough and complete study of the name change possibility was held, with a great deal of input from students, faculty, staff members and representatives from the community.

Finally, after all of these groups had been consulted, a meeting was held on campus with representatives from the student body, faculty, staff, administration, college deans, alumni, and community members.

They recommended to keep the Florida Technological University name, and only change it if the Board of Regents decided to change the names of all state universities in Florida to a system-wide name.

This was reported to the Board of Regents by President Millican, and it thus appeared that the name change issue was finally over.

Caught in the energy crisis as winter approached, university officials planned to reduce air conditioning and lighting in the buildings, as well as other measures to reduce unnecessary usage of utilities.

Student government joined in by setting up car pools, thanks to the use of the university's computer center. Students, faculty and staff received the names of others who lived nearby, and they were encouraged to join in car pools together.

In January, 1974, the Cabinet granted FTU \$4.8 million in state education bonds. The money would be used to build the new education complex on campus.

In March, Dr. William K. Grasty, executive assistant to the president, was named vice president for university relations. The position was recently created at the university. Dr. Grasty had been with the university since September, 1968.

One of his new functions was to oversee operation of the FTU Foundation, Inc. A few weeks after beginning his new job, Dr. Grasty learned that the Foundation was receiving a grant of \$60,000 from the Edyth Bush Charitable Foundation to be used to construct and equip an on-campus child care center. Questionnaires which had been sent to married students showed a definite need for such a facility at the university.



The child care center, built with funds from the Edyth Bush Charitable Foundation, filled an important need at the university, making it easier for married students with children to continue their educations.

As the academic year ended, FTU officials neared the end of a four-year quest: to select an alma mater for the university.

In 1971, the university's Executive Committee recommended that a group be formed to help select an alma mater.

The following year, President Millican appointed several students and faculty members to an Ad Hoc Alma Mater Committee, and they began a competition to choose the most suitable song. Their criteria were simple: the song should be easily recognizable, it should be singable, and it should reflect the dignity of the school.

Early in 1974, a group of students again pushed for an official FTU song, since one had not been chosen yet. Finally, in May, 1974, after more than a dozen entries were submitted, the committee chose lyrics and melody by FTU faculty member Dr. Burt Szabo to be the alma mater.

Following the competition, students and faculty had been invited to hear tapes of the finalists, with Dr. Szabo's selection being chosen winner.

The words to the official FTU Alma Mater:

Sing praise to F.T.U.,
Our voices ringing clear;
Let joy and love for alma mater
Fill each passing year.
Wherever we may journey,
Be it near or be it far,
Devotion will inspire us
As we strive to reach the stars.
With honor and affection
Our friendship will be true;
We sing of thee in recollection,
F.T.U.

All hail to F.T.U.,
Whose banner, black and gold,
Will wave in fame and splendor
As the passing years unfold.
May loyalty and friendship
Within our hearts unite
And light the star to guide us
Ever upward in our flight.
We sing with warm affection
We sing your praises true;
We sing of thee in recollection,
F.T.U.

Later in the month, FTU's athletic program had a national championship and a new star athlete -- a *girl* on the crew team. Alison Pacha, coxswain on the four-oar crew team, guided the FTU shell to a first place finish in the national Dad Vail Regatta in Philadelphia.

Again, they had to borrow a shell to compete, but they took home the small college championship as a result. The team was invited to participate in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association championship following their success in the small college division, but they couldn't accept. As Alison explained, "We paid our own way to Philadelphia, and now we're broke."

Soon it was commencement time again, and this year Dr. Millican delivered the main address (a brief one)--a year late, as he was replaced by President Nixon twelve months before. But in 1974, he got his chance to speak before 750 graduating seniors.

Let me add a comment here about the June, 1974 commencement, when I delivered the address to the graduates.

Part of this was the result of having the President of the United States speak at commencement the year before. This was discussed with the vice presidents and some of the other people in the university, and our question was, who do you get as a commencement speaker to follow the President of the United States?

Since this might be a difficult thing for anybody to do, and it would probably be an anti-climax, of course, it was decided that I go ahead and make a very brief address.

When we were ready to move ahead with the next June commencement, much more time would have elapsed, and there wouldn't be any problem or awkwardness for the next speaker.

Late in June, the university received more good news--the *Orlando Sentinel Star* announced it was contributing \$75,000 over a five-year period to aid the Florida Tech journalism program. President Millican called the gift "a tremendous contribution to our university and our journalism program."

During the August, 1974, commencement exercises, an honorary Doctor of Professional Engineering degree was presented to Fred E. Clayton, who had recently retired as director of physical planning at FTU. He was honored for his outstanding work in planning the physical plants at not only FTU, but also at the University of South Florida, Florida Atlantic University and the University of West Florida.

As the summer ended, CBS-TV's "Lamp Unto My Feet" carried a special half-hour documentary on the "Space Cathedral" constructed by members of the art faculty at the university.

The creation by Steve Lotz, Walter Gaudnek and Johann Eyfells originally celebrated the Eighth Annual Space Congress and the 25th anniversary of the Air Force in 1972. The attention which this program focused on the trio of artists led to their selection to represent the U.S. during the 1972 Olympics. The special television program had also been selected to be shown at the 1972 Emmy Awards.

Again, national attention was focused on the university, and more people in the United States heard about Florida Technological University.

SECTION III

THE BIG GROWTH YEARS BEGIN



The FTU Campus, 1975.

CHAPTER 5: SEPTEMBER, 1974 — DECEMBER, 1975

The year began with the university going on the road—the Ed-U-Bus offered commuting students coursework during their ride to campus.

A creation of Dr. Bruce Whisler of the music department and Dr. George Schrader of industrial engineering, the bus offered riders taped lectures via special headsets. The Orange-Seminole-Osceola Transportation Authority cooperated in providing the buses, which carried students through south Seminole County and north Orange County to classes at the university.

The buses themselves were badly needed, too, as the university experienced a 16 percent jump in enrollment during the fall quarter. Nearly 9,000 students were taking classes at the main campus and resident centers, and suddenly the campus was buzzing with activity following a quiet summer.

It seemed all the state's colleges were finding more students in their classes, and in late November the Council of University Presidents met in Orlando to discuss enrollment limits.

But as the year ended, the university was enmeshed in a bigger struggle—who would win control of the proposed Solar Energy Research Center in the state? It appeared that FTU would be one of the finalists in the selection, competing with the University of Florida and the University of Miami. Many felt that the excellent FTU facilities in Brevard County provided the perfect location for the new center.

Early in January, 1975, it was official—the Chancellor's office would administer the solar center at FTU's Cape Canaveral resident center, with FTU providing administrative support. Chancellor Robert B. Mautz made the official announcement of FTU's selection shortly after Gov. Askew commented that "The genius of the Kennedy Space Center

that placed men on the moon can be dedicated now to the resolution of the serious energy problems that afflict us all."

Also in January, FTU was notified that the Council of Graduate Schools in the U.S. had accepted Florida Tech for membership. A university spokesman commented that it was another record to have been accepted into the group less than four years after the university's first graduate degree was awarded.

But perhaps the biggest controversy in FTU's history, and the one which created the most community reaction, occurred late in January when the Regents' finance committee suggested among the number of possibilities to help reduce expenses, eliminating the freshman and sophomore courses at FTU as well as at the University of South Florida.

What caused much of the uproar was the committee's recommendation for eliminating the lower division programs at these two institutions but not at the University of Florida, Florida State or Florida A & M Universities (the other four universities in the state did not have freshman and sophomore classes). The Regents also imposed a temporary moratorium on new admissions to the state's universities.

For several days, local media carried stories on these proposals, and it soon became clear that the citizens of central Florida were rallying behind their university once again.

The headlines tell the story: FIGHT PLEDGED ON FTU CUT; UNIVERSITIES PROPOSAL DRAWS FIRE; CUTTING FRESHMAN CLASSES AN OUTRAGE; FTU CUT-BACK ATTACKED AS UPSET TO EDUCATION, and FRESHMEN DECRY FTU CLASS CUT PLAN.

On February 3, 1975, the Regents met in an emergency session in Orlando, and their 5-2 vote killed the proposal to eliminate the lower division classes at the two universities. They also lifted the ban on admitting freshmen to the universities for the coming fall. The village center assembly

room was filled to capacity that day, with FTU and USF supporters who wished to make known their views to the Regents.

Dr. Millican explained that the community response helped let the Regents and Legislators know how central Floridians felt about the proposed cut in classes. "The spontaneous response from so many different segments of the community was indeed heartening to us at FTU," he stated.

Perhaps the involvement of the community was best demonstrated by a letter to the editor, published in the *Sentinel* on February 19. The letter, from Wally Hughes, president of the Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce, included the following:

It was heartwarming to see the tremendous response to the Board of Regents' suggestion to abolish freshman classes at FTU. We want to thank all who responded to our request to write letters. Their efforts paid off. The Regents got the message "loud and clear." *Sentinel* Star editorials and news coverage played a big part in rallying support for our school.

The Orlando area became so fired up the Regents were barraged with more than 300 letters from all over Central Florida: from Melbourne, Titusville, Clermont, Apopka, Kissimmee . . . from the presidents of major industries, students, professors, and from everyone concerned.

It's nice to know that when we're in a pinch we can count on community cooperation and support.

The community was behind us all the way . . .

In May, 1975, Florida Tech received more academic good news. The American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business granted accreditation to the College of Business Administration, and as Dick Marlow, the *Sentinel's* business editor noted, "accreditation of FTU's College of Business Administration serves notice that the 7-year-old institution

on the out-skirts of Orlando has justified the trust Central Florida has poured into it and is a quality operation turning out a quality product.”

In June, Education Commissioner Ralph Turlington spoke to the university's largest graduating class—nearly 800 undergraduate and graduate students.



President Millican often stops to chat with students when he walks around the campus.

On July 1, 1975, Dr. E. T. York, Jr., who had been serving as Chancellor-Designate of the State University System for the previous year, officially assumed duties as Chancellor. Former Chancellor Robert Mautz was retiring, and Dr. York had spent the past year getting acquainted with the Chancellor's duties.

Dr. Millican expressed his pleasure at Dr. York's appointment to the position, noting that he eagerly looked forward to working with Chancellor York on the many challenges facing the State University System in general, and Florida Technological University in particular.

“Dr. York assumes his new duties at a critical time in the history of our state's educational system. It will be his

responsibility to shape the future of our universities while building the groundwork for dealing with increasing growth and development," President Millican explained.

Then in the fall, there was once again talk of a cutback in classes. This time it was caused by the sudden 30 percent increase in students at the university—bringing enrollment near the 10,500 student mark. Since operating funds only increased 5 percent, it became clear that more state appropriations would be needed for the increased enrollment.

The State now faced the possibility that the traditional "open door" policy might have to be closed, and Chancellor York began a series of town hall meetings throughout the state to present the story in a "Report to the People" program. More than 300 alumni and community members turned out to hear the Orlando presentation on December 10.



The "Report to the People" program marked the first official function attended by the newest member of the Board of Regents, Mrs. Betty Staton (second from right). Mrs. Staton had a chance to talk with President and Mrs. Millican (left) and former Regent Dr. Louis Murray (right).

This picture of the four of us at the Report to the People program reminded me again of the many contributions Dr. Murray has made to the

university, and of the contributions that Mrs. Staton will make not only to FTU but to all of the universities in Florida in the future. The photograph also reminded me of the invaluable contribution that Mrs. Millican has made in the development of the university over this 12-year period – the countless hours she has spent preparing and conducting social activities for faculty, administration and staff members at the university and for community groups, and her active participation in community, cultural and civic organizations. All have been part of her important contribution to the development of FTU.

The “Report to the People” program later received an exceptional achievement award from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education. This national awards program recognizes outstanding achievements in education, and singled out the town hall meeting sessions as a superior program which was “helping create a greater foundation for our educational system.”

Also in the fall, the Regents began their evaluation of the state university presidents. Dr. Millican, as the president longest in office, volunteered to be the first to be reviewed by a Regents’ committee.

Following meetings with students, faculty, staff members, and community leaders, the special committee enthusiastically praised Dr. Millican’s work as Florida Tech president.

As the Regents’ review committee noted, “If this was a popularity contest, President Millican, you would win hands down. I (Regent E. W. Hopkins) don’t see any problems out here at all.” Hopkins noted that they found no real criticism of the Florida Tech president, and he felt this was because of Dr. Millican’s “fine job.”

So 1975 ended with a good report for the president and a pessimistic note on the financial situation. Enrollment had grown quite rapidly, and state appropriations had not kept pace.

The issue now was how to handle so many students with insufficient funds.

The university's first twelve years drew to a close as they had begun – with financial problems. But fortunately, the same man was still leading FTU. Everyone who knew the story of the first twelve years confidently looked ahead to the coming years, with the reassurance that problems would continue to be turned into challenges.

As the university completes its first twelve years, we look ahead to the next ten years. There is currently underway at all nine state universities a study of the role and scope of the institutions, including FTU, and we have reported to the Chancellor's staff and to the Regents the background of the development of the university and where FTU is at the present time. Now the task is to work on what the role and scope of this institution will be in the next ten years.

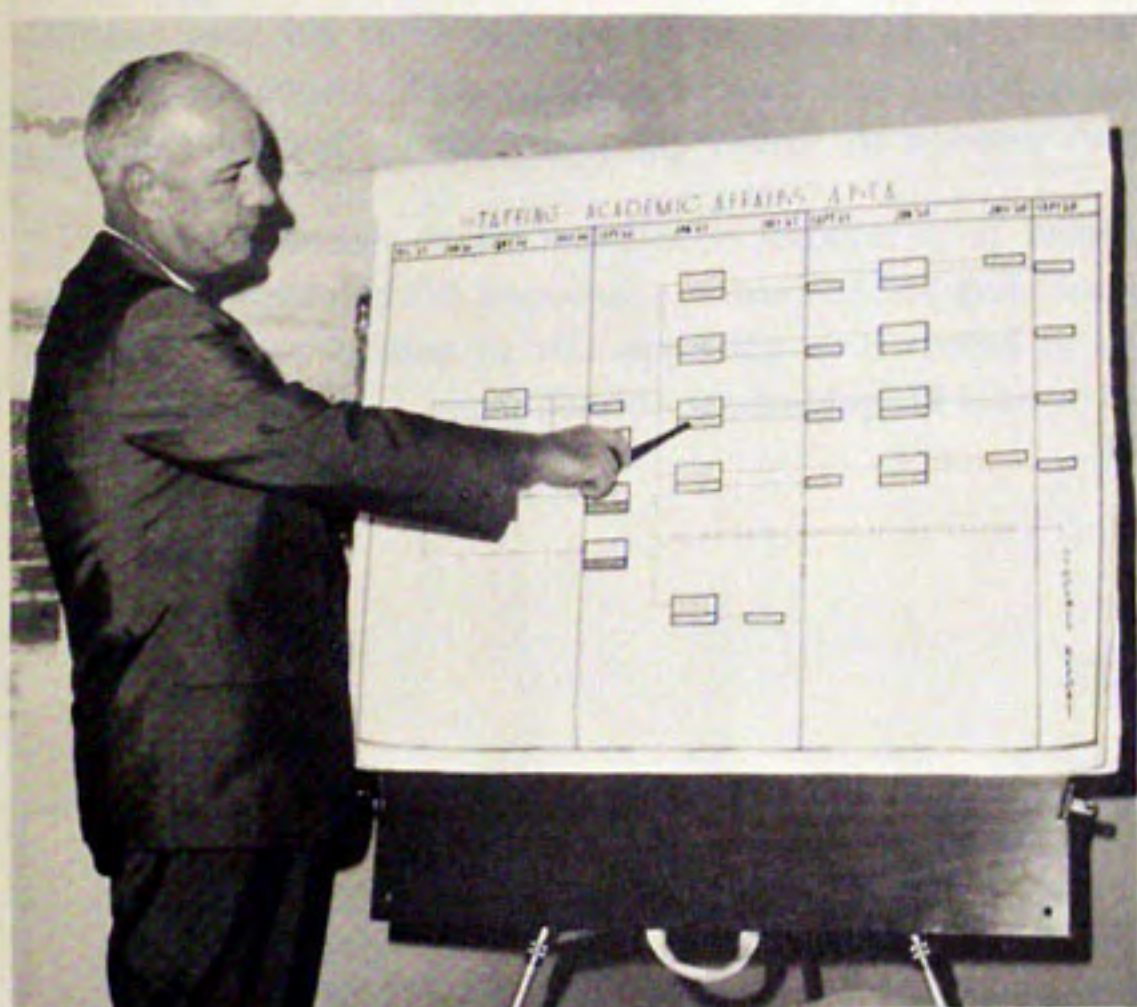
The decisions that we are now making will have a great deal to say about the nature, the size and the entire future of FTU. These next ten years will be just as critical – maybe even more critical – in determining what the university is going to be in the next 50 years.

This means that the very best ideas that we can possibly assemble must be pulled together in order to be sure that we not only design, but also implement the kinds of academic programs and other activities at FTU that will make it possible for our university to adequately and appropriately serve the people of this part of the state as well as serve the people of the entire State of Florida.

So the first stage is over, and FTU administrators, faculty and staff members look ahead to the coming years. What's happened so far is history. Now the work remains of turning the obstacles into challenges, and finding ways of meeting those challenges.

It shouldn't be too difficult for people connected with Florida Tech. After all, FTU's motto is "Reach for the Stars." And with that kind of desire, the future should be as exciting as the past has been.

SECTION IV APPENDICES



Dr. Millican unveils his planning schedules for the various university areas during a meeting shortly after he was named president in 1965.

APPENDIX A

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING SCHEDULES

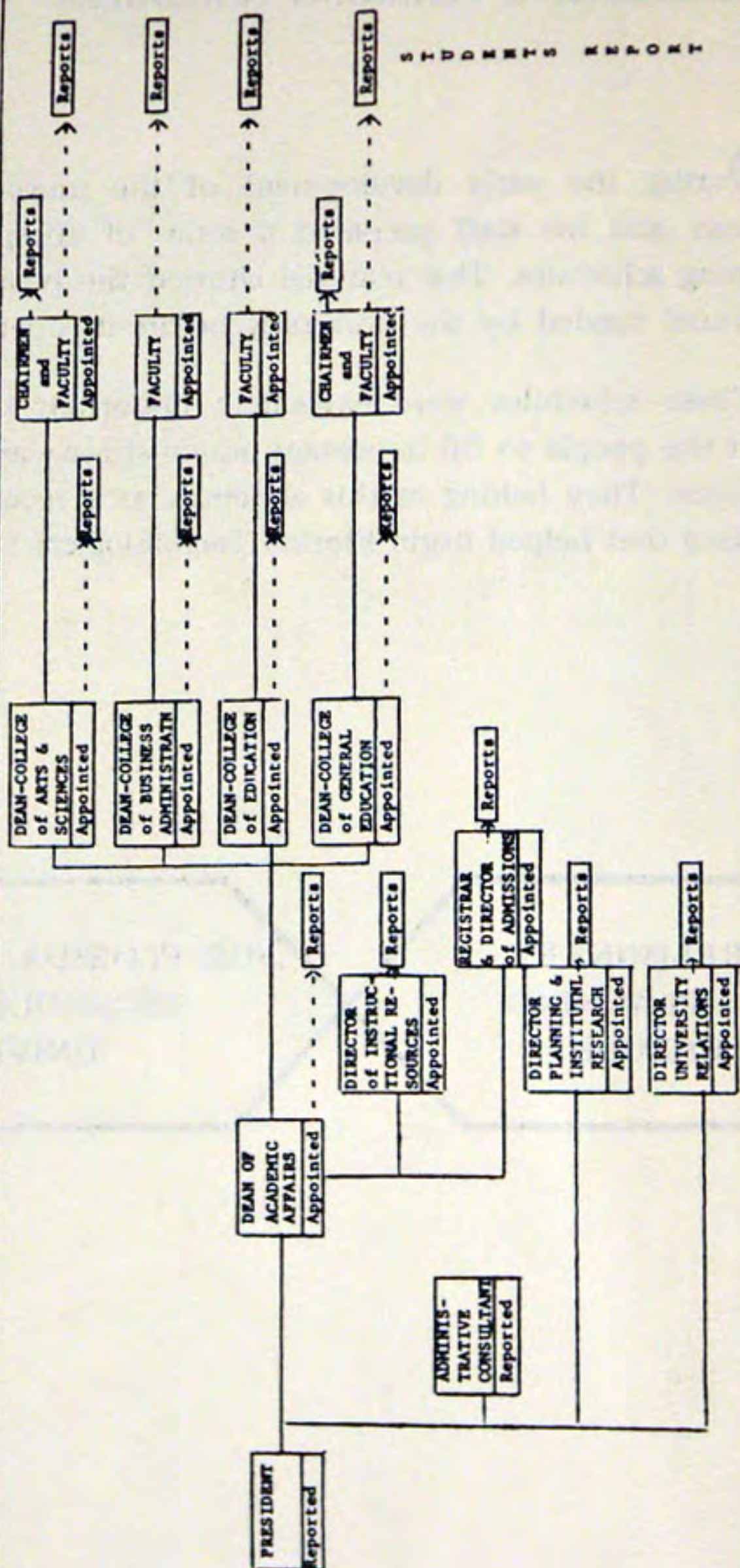
During the early development of the university, Dr. Millican and his staff prepared a series of comprehensive planning schedules. This material showed the positions and personnel needed by the university before its opening date.

These schedules were extremely important in helping select the people to fill important administrative and faculty positions. They belong in this appendix as a record of the thinking that helped begin Florida Technological University.



STAFFING ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AREA

DEC.'65 JAN.'66 JUNE'66 JULY'66 SEPT.'66 JAN.'67 JULY'67 SEPT.'67 JAN.'68 JULY'68 SEPT.'68

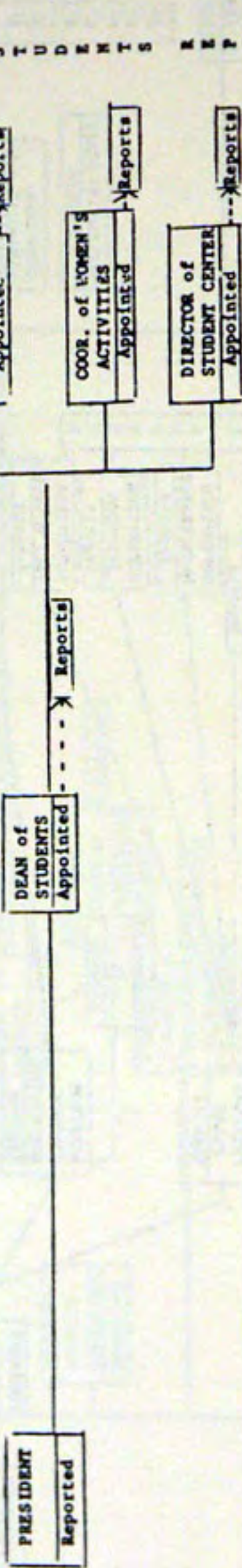


STUDENTS REPORT

STAFFING - STUDENT AFFAIRS AREA

DEC '65 JAN '66 JULY '66 SEPT '66 JAN '67 JULY '67 SEPT '67 JAN '68 JULY '68 SEPT '68

S T U D E N T S R E P O R T



APPENDIX B

SUBSCRIBERS TO FUND TO ACQUIRE
UNIVERSITY PROPERTY

Arnold Albert	John D. Holloway
Stanley Albert	Robert M. Howard
F. Monroe Alleman	Frank M. Hubbard
Martin Andersen	Harry C. Hughes
Robert T. Anderson	Russell S. Hughes
Judge Charles O. Andrews, Jr.	John N. Huttig
Henry M. Armantrout	William S. Jenkins
R. C. Baker	George W. Johnson
Charles A. Blaney, Jr.	Conway D. Kittredge
George S. Bradshaw	Robert E. Langford
J. T. Branham, Sr.	T. G. Lee
George F. Brass	Raymer F. Maguire, Jr.
W. J. Bowen	Chesley G. Magruder
W. J. Capehart	I. A. Mayfield
Austin A. Caruso	Hollis O. McCall
Charles W. Clayton, Jr.	Kenneth McCall, Jr.
Malcolm Clayton	C. B. McCollough
Joseph M. Croson	A. T. MacKay
Mr. & Mrs. William E. Davis	Paul S. Mears
Basil L. De Witt	Dr. Ralph L. Miller
William H. Dial	M. J. Moss, Jr.
Donald S. Evans	Benjamin H. Oehlert
Dr. Elwyn Evans	R. T. Overstreet
Clifford R. Freeman	Howard Phillips
J. K. Galloway	James A. Pittman
Clarence M. Gay	Thomas J. Quinby
Raymond W. Greene	W. D. Randall
Joseph S. Guernsey	Herbert O. Robinson
Henri Guertin	J. C. Robinson
J. Thomas Gurney, Sr.	James C. Robinson
Paul A. Guthrie	James Gamble Rogers, II
David W. Hedrick	L. Frank Roper
O. P. Hewitt, Jr.	W. R. Rosenfelt

Fletcher G. Rush
 Marshall Sewall
 George M. Sipple
 William M. Slemons
 F. Burton Smith
 John W. Sterchi
 Paul J. Stine
 F. B. Surguine, Jr.
 John H. Talton
 William J. Taylor
 A. J. Thomas, Sr.
 W. LeRoy Traylor

Richard T. Tucker
 Byron J. Villwock
 M. H. Voorhis
 J. R. Wells, Sr.
 Rear Admiral
 Maxwell W. Wells, Sr.
 Clyde A. West
 G. T. Willey
 Hamer Wilson
 W. E. Winderveed, Sr.
 Col. Warren R. Winn, Sr.
 Claude H. Wolfe, Sr.

APPENDIX C

Biography: CHARLES N. MILLICAN

PERSONAL

Born October 9, 1916, in Wilson, Arkansas

Married Frances Hilliard; no children

EDUCATION

Union University (B.S.)

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

George Peabody College (M.A.)

University of Kentucky

University of Florida (Ph.D.)

EXPERIENCE

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

Teaching

Union University

George Peabody College

University of Florida

Hardin-Simmons University

Administration

Assistant Dean, College of Business

Administration, University of Florida

Dean, School of Business Administration,

Hardin-Simmons University

Dean, College of Business Administration,

University of South Florida

President, Florida Technological University

BUSINESS, MILITARY, AND OTHER

Credit Reporter, etc., Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

College Coordinator, United States Army Air Force

Auditor

PUBLICATIONS

"The Financial Policies of Churches," *The Journal of Finance*; other finance articles published by such periodicals as *Bankers Monthly*; Co-editor, *The Setting of Higher Education in Florida*, Board of Control; Co-author, "How to Know When Not to Borrow," *Church Administration*, May 1966.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIC, AND OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility, American Association of State Colleges and Universities; Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club of Orlando; pulpit supply minister; consultant to business firms and communities on financial management and economic feasibility and development problems.

HONORS

Honorary Degree (LL.D.), Rollins College, June 1968

Who's Who in America

Who's Who in the South and Southwest

University of Florida Distinguished Alumni Award, November 1972

FTU Student Government Certificate of Appreciation, 1974-75

Union University Distinguished Alumnus Anniversary Award, 1975

APPENDIX D

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE PRESIDENT OF FTU
(November, 1965 — September, 1968)

BREVARD COUNTY

Max Brewer,
Titusville

W. Taylor Briggs,
Cocoa

C. E. Davis,
Cocoa

Robert H. Doyle,
Titusville

Mrs. Ann Florin
Palm Bay

Percy L. Hedgecock
Satellite Beach

Robert H. Hudson
Titusville

B. G. McNabb
Cocoa Beach

Richard S. Mitchell
Patrick Air Force Base

Robert P. Murkshe
Cocoa Beach

J. J. Parrish, Jr.
Mims

George Shaw
Palm Bay

Albert F. Siepert
Merritt Island

Donald M. Tucker
Eau Gallie

C. J. Vance, Jr.
Indialantic

Lee Wenner
City Point

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Pat Corrigan
Vero Beach

Miss Alma Lee Loy
Vero Beach

John Tripson
Vero Beach

ORANGE COUNTY

Martin Andersen
Orlando

W. D. Bishop
Orlando

Grover C. Bryan
Orlando

William G. Conomos
Orlando

William H. Dial
Orlando

Donald S. Evans
Orlando

Richard Fletcher
Orlando

J. K. Galloway
Winter Park

Clarence M. Gay
Orlando

J. Charles Gray
Orlando

J. Thomas Gurney, Sr.
Orlando

Joseph S. Guernsey
Orlando

O. P. Hewitt, Jr.
Orlando

Frank M. Hubbard
Orlando

George W. Johnson
Orlando

W. A. McCree, Jr.
Orlando

Dr. Ralph L. Miller
Orlando

Parker Painter, Jr.
Orlando

Lawrence Roberts
Orlando

James C. Robinson
Orlando

Fletcher G. Rush
Orlando

Martin Segal
Orlando

Curtis H. Stanton
Orlando

Joel R. Wells, Jr.
Orlando

G. T. Willey
Orlando

Jack H. Zimmer
Orlando

OSCEOLA COUNTY

Chester Barber
St. Cloud

John E. Carroll
Kissimmee

Annie Laurie Kirkpatrick
St. Cloud

Bill Wallace
Kissimmee

SEMINOLE COUNTY

John Alexander
Sanford

Randall Chase
Sanford

C. R. Clouts
Oviedo

Andy Duda
Slavia

Edwin Hunt
Sanford

Harold Kastner
Sanford

John Krider
Sanford

T. E. Tucker
Sanford

Frank Wheeler
Oviedo

VOLUSIA COUNTY

W. M. Acree, Jr.
DeLand

Gunnar Carlson
Daytona Beach

Henry Coleman, Sr.
Daytona Beach

Dr. C. M. Crouch
Daytona Beach

James Dixon
Daytona Beach

Gilbert S. Goshorn
Daytona Beach

Wendell Jarrard, Sr.
DeLand

Robert H. Matthews
New Smyrna Beach

L. W. Summerlin, III
Daytona Beach

Leon G. Van Wert
Daytona Beach

Morgan Welch
DeLand

O. L. White
Daytona Beach

HONORARY MEMBER

William A. Shands
Gainesville

APPENDIX E

ORIGINAL FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION 1968

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Dr. Charles N. Millican
 Dr. C. C. Clark
 William F. Warden, Jr.

Paul W. Leffler, Jr.
 Dr. Robert D. Martin
 J. Nannette McLain
 Dean C. C. Miller
 Dr. Ernest E. Miller
 Lillian F. Poe

Dr. Frank D. Rohter
 Dr. Robert A. Rothberg

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Dr. John R. Bolte
 Dr. C. B. Gambrell

BUSINESS OFFICE

Fred E. Clayton
 James K. Eller
 J. Philip Goree
 Dr. Harry A. Poole
 Ralph M. Richard
 Frazer W. Rodman
 J. T. Simmons, Jr.

College of ENGINEERING
& TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Robert D. Doering
 Dr. Ronald D. Evans
 Dr. John C. Hamilton
 John P. Hartman
 Dr. Robert D. Kersten
 Dr. William F. Smith
 Gerald C. Ward

College of BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

Dr. John W. Budina
 Dr. Newel W. Comish
 Dr. Robert C. Hicks
 Dr. Gaze E. Lukas
 Dr. Richard E. Neel
 Robert R. Saltsman
 Kenneth R. Sylvester
 Dr. Eugene E. Teeple
 Kenneth R. White
 James Wilson
 John D. Mahaffey, Jr.

College of HUMANITIES
& SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dr. David W. Abbott
 Dr. Richard R. Adicks, Jr.
 Dr. Robert L. Arnold
 Madelyn W. Barnes
 Robert Bledsoe
 Ross C. Brackney
 Roland A. Browne
 Dr. Anthony V. Cervone
 Dr. Homer C. Combs
 Dr. Robert G. Flick
 William Grasty
 Olin M. Hamrick, Jr.
 Dr. Leland H. Jackson
 William G. Jagger
 Dr. Bernard C. Kissel
 Steven D. Lotz
 Norma G. Maness
 Dr. David D. Mays

College of EDUCATION

Dr. B. Betty Anderson
 Dr. Charles H. D'Augustine
 Dr. William K. Esler
 Dr. Harry O. Hall
 Dr. David E. Hernandez
 Richard D. Hunter

Dr. Charles N. Micarelli
 M. T. O'Keefe
 Stuart E. Omans
 Dr. L. N. Sarakatsannis
 Nancy S. Thompson
 Dr. Charles M. Unkovic

College of NATURAL SCIENCES

Dr. George E. Allen
 Lee H. Armstrong
 Dr. Graeme L. Baker
 Murray P. Barr
 Jay S. Bolemon
 Dr. John J. Brennan
 Dr. Arthur M. Dutton
 Dr. Leslie L. Ellis, Jr.
 Homer C. Gerber
 Robert M. Good
 Dr. B. J. Henderson
 Dr. George R. Hertel
 John W. Hurst
 Dr. Frank E. Juge, Jr.
 Dr. Ernest J. Lytle, Jr.
 Marshall J. Mann
 Dr. William McGee
 Dr. Bernard Ostle
 Dr. C. P. Rautenstrauch
 Dr. Harvey N. Rexroad
 Richard E. Tandy
 Michael D. Taylor
 Dr. Henry O. Whittier

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Dr. James S. Beadle
 Dr. Harold E. Green
 Dr. Robert H. Humphrey

INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES

Iraida Badillo
 Richard A. Cornell
 Bernard L. Foy

Anne Gibbs
 Arthur L. Ketchersid
 Col. Thomas U. Lineham
 Norbert St. Clair
 Geraldine H. Snellings
 June S. Stillman
 Lynn W. Walker

REGISTRAR & ADMISSIONS

I. Edward Knight
 Ralph C. Boston
 William Dan Chapman
 Richard G. Ross

STUDENT AFFAIRS

Dr. W. Rex Brown
 C. Barth Engert
 Kenneth D. Lawson
 J. William Loving, Jr.
 Gwen Sarchet
 Dr. David A. Tucker
 Dr. Danny R. Walton

ORIGINAL STAFF MEMBERS 1968

Daniel S. Abbott,
 Physical Plant
 Ernest A. Bednar,
 Natural Sciences
 Daniel R. Beistel,
 Finance & Accounting
 Frances M. Bieda,
 Registrar/Admissions
 Adrian M. Blair,
 Utility Plant
 Mary L. Boen,
 Information Systems
 Mary M. Boswell,
 Finance & Accounting

- Carleen K. Boyd,
Registrar/Admissions
- Linda J. Brewton,
Library
- Lucy M. Brooks,
Finance & Accounting
- Lucile K. Broussard,
Switchboard Operator
- James H. Browdy,
Physical Plant
- Lester A. Brown,
Safety & Building Services
- Nancy H. Burnett,
Natural Sciences
- Bennie Campbell,
Physical Plant
- Thomas H. Campbell,
Physical Plant
- Ruth E. Cannon,
Switchboard Operator
- Andrew D. Chesnut,
Physical Plant
- Sonia M. Cirocco,
Business Administration
- Joyce A. Clampitt,
Personnel Technician
- Thomas W. Collins,
Utility Plant
- John E. Connelly,
Physical Plant
- Joseph R. Cooper,
Laboratory Technician
- Sharon M. Cooper,
Natural Sciences
- Elizabeth A. Cunningham,
Public Relations
- William H. Curry,
Utility Plant
- Marsha D. Davidson,
Finance & Accounting
- Mary E. Davis,
Procurement
- Shirley A. Denmark,
Natural Sciences
- Max E. Detter,
Utility Plant
- Linda S. Entrekin,
Business Administration
- Marion M. Estes,
Physical Plant
- Ronald E. Evans,
Utility Plant
- Elmer D. Everson,
Physical Plant
- Kenneth E. Fisher,
Village Center
- Patricia N. Flewellen,
Academic Affairs
- Raymond B. Ford,
Personnel Services
- Pamela S. Fordham,
Academic Affairs
- Cassandra S. Fryant,
Bookstore
- Gerald W. Funk,
Campus Police
- Carmen Gatton,
Library
- Gladys C. Gentzel,
Procurement
- Christena Gilland,
Education

Florence J. Glazier,
Library

Mary Elizabeth Glover,
Finance & Accounting

Josephine D. Graber,
Information Systems

Anne F. Green,
Natural Sciences

Leslie M. Gross,
Procurement

Ronald S. Gryder,
Duplicating Shop

James Hamilton,
Physical Plant

Jane C. Hanna,
Information Systems

Glen R. Hannigan,
Utility Plant

Mae Alma Head,
Physical Plant

Mary H. Henn,
President's Office

Hubert L. Hickok,
Utility Plant

J. C. Hicks,
Physical Plant

Charles Hofmann,
Physical Plant

Clyde V. Hoke,
Utility Plant

Chloe R. Hooper,
Physical Plant

William Hostetler,
Information Systems

Lois I. Howard,
Physical Plant

Kathy D. Howe,
Bookstore

Paulette V. Hughes,
Student Affairs

Marcia J. Jackson,
Library

Thomas Jefferson,
Physical Plant

Leone J. Johnson,
Information Systems

Florence L. Jones,
Business Administration

James G. Jordan,
Campus Police

Theresa M. Jump,
Bookstore

Dorothy M. Kannon,
Instructional Media

Starling N. Kelley,
Personnel Services

Mildred A. Kennedy,
President's Office

Thomas E. King,
Physical Plant

Junius C. Kinsey,
Library

Charlotte A. Kropetz,
Housing

Jeanne L. Kubicki,
Physical Plant

Diana J. Lee,
Finance & Accounting

Donald C. Lee,
Campus Police

Thomas A. Lesperance,
Natural Sciences

- Grady Levett,
Physical Plant
- James C. Lewis,
Bookstore
- James H. Liggett,
Library
- Ethel M. Link,
Physical Plant
- Elizabeth W. Lloyd,
Library
- Mary J. Marden,
Library
- Russell D. Matson,
Utility Plant
- Ian D. Maxwell,
Procurement
- Lynda C. McClain,
Switchboard Operator
- Kathy L. McClintock,
Student Affairs
- Dorothy E. Lewis,
University Research
- Lois P. McGahee,
Humanities & Social Sciences
- Mary E. McRae,
Instructional Media
- Theodore J. Meyers,
Finance & Accounting
- Donna L. Mingo,
Student Affairs
- Bill D. Morris,
Information Systems
- Harriet N. Murdock,
Education
- Albert A. Negeim,
Auxiliary Services
- Carl C. Nelson,
Physical Plant
- Ruth B. Newberg,
Auxiliary Services
- Earl W. Newman,
Physical Plant
- Blake W. Palmer,
Instructional Media
- Enid K. Parker,
Registrar/Admissions
- Robert M. Patterson,
Campus Police
- Marjorie H. Payne,
Library
- Dorothy H. Pearson,
Library
- Rudolph N. Peruf,
Physical Plant
- Waldo C. Peterson,
Utility Plant
- Barbara B. Petit,
Procurement
- Irene L. Pfof,
Registrar/Admissions
- Charles W. Pinson,
Physical Plant
- Dennis A. Pollard,
Finance & Accounting
- Lloyd L. Prescott,
Physical Plant
- Joseph E. Priest,
Physical Plant
- Selby J. Prince,
Library
- Charles R. Proctor,
Utility Plant

- | | |
|--|--|
| Pearl E. Rains,
Library | John F. Smith,
Campus Police |
| Eva B. Rawls,
Switchboard Operator | James C. Snowden,
Physical Plant |
| Roy A. Rendleman,
Utility Plant | Blanche Spear,
Student Affairs |
| George J. Rendulic,
Physical Plant | Quentin L. Spurlin,
Bookstore |
| Sharol Roberts,
Physical Plant | Blanche M. Stewart,
Student Health Center |
| Jessie A. Ross,
Business Affairs | E. W. Stoner,
Student Health Center |
| Pamela J. Rountree,
Switchboard Operator | James L. Storey,
Information Systems |
| Robert L. Rousselow,
Physical Plant | Charlotte A. Story,
Physical Plant |
| Wanda J. Russell,
Student Affairs | Alice R. Stringer,
Business Affairs |
| Linda J. Scheben,
Physical Plant | Eva J. Summer,
Village Center |
| Susan M. Schroeder,
Personnel Services | JoAnne Sutton,
Library |
| Dorris B. Scott,
Engineering & Technology | Sarah A. Tabor,
Library |
| Jeff D. Sexton,
Campus Police | Margaret M. Tanner,
Physical Plant |
| Richard C. Shaw,
Procurement | Candace W. Tatum,
Student Affairs |
| Carole J. Simms,
Engineering & Technology | Joan A. Turner,
Finance & Accounting |
| Dolores H. Smith,
Continuing Education | Margaret L. Urey,
Library |
| Etta J. Smith,
Natural Sciences | Carmine J. Viegas,
Utility Plant |
| George Smith,
Physical Plant | Carolyn P. Wainwright,
Registrar/Admissions |

Charles E. Wall,
Instructional Media

James C. Washburne,
Campus Police

Mary J. Watson,
Education

M. Jill Weiss,
Instructional Media

Betty S. Wheaton,
Personnel Services

Myrtle R. White,
Library

Victor B. Wikstrom,
Physical Plant

P. Jill Wilcox,
Information Receptionist

Patricia A. Willett,
Humanities & Social Sciences

Margaret M. Wimberly,
Library

Nell S. Witherow,
Education

Doshie M. Wright,
Physical Plant

Elizabeth M. Wright,
Procurement

Edwin O. Young,
Physical Plant

APPENDIX F

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FTU FOUNDATION, INC.

1969 CENTURY CLUB

ABC Liquors, Inc.	Mrs. John Fosgate
Mrs. Linton E. Allen	The Galloway Foundation
Allstate Insurance Co.	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Haberhern
Judge Charles O. Andrews, Jr.	Charles E. Hagar,
Mrs. Charles O. Andrews, Jr.	American Fire &
Mr. & Mrs. Max Armantrout	Casualty Co.
R. C. Baker	Halifax Area Citizen's
Richmond I. Barge &	Scholarship Foundation
Associates	Ray L. Hallows
Belcher Oil Co.	Jack Holloway
W. J. Bowen	Frank M. Hubbard,
Cape Kennedy Federal	Hubbard Construction Co.
Savings & Loan Assoc.	Harry C. Hughes
John E. Carroll	Robert S. Hughes,
Henry C. Coleman	Florida Oil Co., Inc.
College Park First	W. S. Jenkins
National Bank	Harry P. Leu, Inc.
Commercial Metals Co.	Raymond Lee
William G. Conomos	C. B. McCollough
J. M. Croson	W. A. McCree, Jr.
J. V. D'Albora Co.	Mr. & Mrs. A. T. MacKay
Mr. & Mrs. William E. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. Chesley Magruder
William H. Dial,	Maguire, Voorhis &
First National Bank	Wells; Maxwell W. Wells
at Orlando	Martin Orlando
Andy Duda, Duda & Sons	Management Club
Senator L. K. Edwards	DeWitt T. Mathews, Jr.
Mrs. L. K. Edwards	W. B. Mathews, College
Senator Robert H. Elrod	Park First National Bank
Electro-Tech, Inc.	Dr. Charles N. Micarelli
Dennis N. Folken	Dr. Ralph L. Miller
The First National	Nevins Fruit Co.,
Bank at Orlando	R. Bernard Parrish
	Harry Olander, Trans
	World Airlines, Inc.

Orlando Federal Savings
& Loan Assoc.

Osburn, Henning & Co.

J. J. Parrish, Jr.

R & R Co., Inc.

Reynolds, Smith & Hills

Rotary Club of Orange
County East

Donald F. Rybolt

J. Stanley Sargeant

Marshall Sewall

Showalter Flying
Service, Inc.

William L. Sims, II

The Skyline Restaurant

Mr. George L. Stuart,
George Stuart, Inc.

Mrs. Stansel Taylor

Tektronix, Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. George W. Touhy

Trans World Airlines

Allen Trovillion, Inc.

WDBO Radio

Ben F. Ward, Jr.

Carroll Ward, Sr.

Wells & Wells

G. T. Willey

Sam G. Wilkins,
Thomas Lumber Co.

Hamer Wilson

Warren R. Winn, Jr.

Miss Ruth Worsham

1969 PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

BCS Associates, Inc.

E. G. Banks, The
Commerical Bank at
Winter Park

Ruth Harvey Banks
Foundation

Citrus Golf Tournament
of Florida

Harry P. Leu

Howard Phillips,
Dr. P. Phillips, Inc.

Sentinel Star Co.

Standard Oil Co.

Tupperware Co.

1970 CENTURY CLUB

Mrs. Linton E. Allen

Alpha Delta Kappa

R. C. Baker

E. G. Banks

Richmond I. Barge &
Associates

Lee Barrett, The First
National Bank of Maitland

W. J. Bowen

Lynn P. Browder

Mrs. Reba Campbell,
Leedy's of
Winter Park, Inc.

Cape Kennedy Federal
Savings & Loan Assoc.

John E. Carroll

Central Florida
Personnel Assoc.

Henry C. Coleman

Richard Cornell

S. Y. Coyne

Mr. & Mrs. William E. Davis
Daytona News, Inc.

William H. Dial

L. K. Edwards, Jr.

Mr. & Mrs. Johann Eyfells

- Federal Government Accountants
Assoc., Cape Kennedy
Chapter
- First Federal Savings
& Loan Association
of Indian River County
- Florida National Bank
- Floridan Oil Co.
- Mr. & Mrs. John C. Fosgate
- J. K. Galloway
- General Dynamics Convair
- J. Thomas Gurney
- Charles E. Hagar
- Halifax Area Citizens
Scholarship Foundation
- John H. Hendrick
- Mr. Frank M. Hubbard,
The Hubbard Foundation
- Hughes Supply, Inc.
- Dr. Robert D. Kersten
- Loomis C. Leedy, Jr.
- Mr. & Mrs. A. T. MacKay
- Mr. & Mrs. Chesley G. Magruder
- Martin Marietta
Management Club
- W. B. Mathews, College
- Park National Bank
- Dr. Charles N. Micarelli
- Dr. Ralph L. Miller
- New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc.
- Orange County Sportsmen's
Association
- Orlando Area City
Panhellenic
- Orlando Federal Savings
& Loan Assoc.
- Orlando-Winter Park
Board of Realtors
- Osburn, Henning & Co.
- R. Bernard Parrish
- Dr. Benjamin W. Patz
- The Dr. P. Phillips
Foundation
- Pilot Club of Cocoa, Inc.
- Charles M. Potter
- R & R Co., Inc.
- James Ramer
- Dr. Harvey N. Rexroad
- Reynolds, Smith & Hills
- Rotary Club of Orange
County East
- Scott & Associates
- Marshall C. Sewall
- Charles Shader, Shader
Warehouses
- Showalter Flying
Service, Inc.
- Specialty Engineering
Service Co.
- James R. Stephen
- Paul J. Stine
- Edmund B. Stowe
- Mr. & Mrs. Henry Strauss
- George Stuart, Inc.
- Trans World Airlines, Inc.
- Allen Trovillion
- Ben F. Ward, Jr.
- Carroll L. Ward
- Maxwell W. Wells
- Max E. Wettstein, Florida
Telephone Corp.
- Sam G. Wilkins, Thomas
Lumber Co.
- Tom Willey, The Tom
Willey Foundation

Walter Windsor, WFTV -
Channel 9 of Orlando
Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Witkin

1970 PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

Allstate Insurance Co.
BCS Assoc., Inc.,
W. P. Bivins
Dr. Homer C. Combs
Harold R. Decker
Ethyl Corp.
First Federal Savings
& Loan Assoc.
Florida Symphony
Orchestra, Inc.
Harry P. Leu
Paul S. Mears
Sentinel Star Community
Assoc., Inc.
State Tractor & Equipment Co.
Theodore M. Stefanik
Tupperware International
Headquarters
The University Club
WDBO-TV
Winter Park Federal
Savings & Loan Assoc.

1971 CENTURY CLUB

Ardaman & Assoc.
Mrs. Linton E. Allen
The Allstate
Foundation
Alpha Delta Kappa,
Alpha Mu Chapter
R. C. Baker
Ben Ward Agency

Bendix Management Club
Broward County
School Board
John E. Carroll
R. B. Cassingham
Florida Engineering
Society, Central
Florida Chapter
Dr. Thomas L. Chesnut
College Park First
National Bank
Conoflow Corp.
Delta Kappa Gamma,
Beta Gamma Chapter
William H. Dial
Senator L. K. Edwards, Jr.
Mrs. Eleanor L. Evans
Johann Eyfells
First Federal Savings
& Loan Assoc.
First Federal Savings &
Loan Assoc. of
Indian River County
First National Bank
of Maitland
Florida Engineering
Society, Central
Florida Chapter
Floridan Oil Co.
O. P. Hewitt, Jr.
Hewlett Packard Co.
Hubbard Foundation
Hughes Supply, Inc.
Kiwanis Club of West
Orange
W. A. McCree, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Chesley Magruder

Martin Marietta
 Management Club
 Mid-Florida Women's
 Traffic Club
 Dr. Ralph L. Miller
 Orlando Armature Works,
 Inc.
 Orlando Federal Savings
 & Loan Assoc.
 Orlando-Winter Park
 Board of Realtors
 Osburn, Henning & Co.
 R. Bernard Parrish
 Howard Phillips
 R & R Rogers Co.
 Red Red Rose
 Reynolds, Smith & Hills
 Rinker Companies
 Foundation
 Rotary Club of Orange
 County East
 Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher G. Rush
 Marshall Sewall
 Showalter Flying
 Services, Inc.
 John E. Stonington
 Dr. K. Phillip Taylor
 Thomas Lumber Co.
 Thrift Shop,
 Homestead AFB
 WFTV — Channel Nine
 of Orlando
 Dr. Martin P. Wanielista
 Carroll Ward, Sr.
 Maxwell W. Wells
 Max Wettstein
 G. T. Willey
 Winter Park Coterie Club

Mrs. Tony Womack
 Women's Society of
 Christian Service

1971 PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

Mrs. Nina L. Bock
 Mrs. Freida B. Bulger
 The Dow Chemical Co.
 Florida Telephone Corp.
 Kiekhafer Mercury
 George J. King, Jr.
 Colin Lindsey, Belk
 Lindsey Stores
 Louis Volkswagen, Inc.
 Morris McClelland,
 State Tractor &
 Equipment Co.
 Martin Marietta Corp.
 Orange County
 Sportsmen's Assoc.
 Allen Trovillion, Inc.
 Tupperware
 The University Club
 of Orlando

1972 CENTURY CLUB

Daniel S. Abbott
 The Allstate
 Foundation
 Alpha Delta Kappa,
 Alpha Mu Chapter
 Ardaman & Assoc.
 Mr. & Mrs. Max Armantrout
 W. J. Bowen
 The Brunswick
 Foundation, Inc.
 William B. Calkins
 Foundation

John E. Carroll
 Central Florida Personnel
 Assoc.
 Channel Nine of Orlando
 Cues, Inc.
 Mr. & Mrs. William E. Davis
 Delta Kappa Gamma,
 Beta Gamma Chapter
 William H. Dial
 First Federal Savings
 & Loan Assoc.
 The First National
 Bank at Orlando
 Florida Telephone Corp.
 Charles E. Hagar
 O. P. Hewitt, Jr.,
 Florida National
 Bank at Orlando
 Hubbard Foundation
 Harry C. Hughes
 Hughes Supply, Inc.
 Wendell Jarrard,
 First National Bank
 of Maitland
 W. S. Jenkins
 Dr. Robert D. Kersten
 Mrs. B. S. Lacey
 Loomis C. Leedy, Jr.
 Mr. & Mrs. Sam H. Lewis
 Louis Volkswagen, Inc.
 Morris McClelland
 Dr. Waldron M. McLellon
 Mr. & Mrs. Chesley Magruder
 Martin Marietta
 Management Club
 Paul Mears
 Dr. & Mrs. Charles Micarelli

Mid-Florida Women's
 Traffic Club
 Orange County
 Sportsmen's Assoc.
 Orlando Federal Savings
 & Loan Assoc.
 Osburn, Henning & Co.
 Pilot Club of Cocoa, Inc.
 C. M. Potter
 R & R Rogers Co., Inc.
 Mrs. Sue B. Rosenfelt
 Mrs. Henry H. Rousseau, Jr.
 Miss Louise Rubino
 Fletcher G. Rush
 Sentinel Star
 Community Assoc. Inc.
 W. L. Sims, II
 Mrs. Rose Ann Spencer
 State Tractor &
 Equipment Co.
 George Stuart, Inc.
 Allen Trovillion
 Thomas Lumber Co.
 The Watson Clinic
 Max E. Wettstein
 Jack Williams Co.
 Winter Park Coterie Club

1972 PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

Mrs. Linton E. Allen
 Belk-Lindsey
 Department Stores
 Mrs. Freida B. Bulger
 Henry C. Coleman, Sr.
 ComBanks Corp.
 A. E. Finley Foundation, Inc.

Florida Engineering
Society
J. K. Galloway
Jack Holloway, Jack
Holloway Foundation, Inc.
Dr. James L. Koevenig
A. T. MacKay
Martin Marietta Corp.
Dr. P. Phillips
Foundation
Helen M. Stevenson Estate
c/o Barnett First
National Bank
Mrs. Gladys C. Trismen
The University Club
Westinghouse Electric Corp.

1973 CENTURY CLUB

Alpha Delta Kappa,
Alpha Mu Chapter
American Institute of
Graphic Arts,
Florida Chapter
W. J. Bowen
The William L. Bryant
Foundation
Mrs. Frieda B. Bulger
Mrs. Charles Carleton
Central Florida Ceramic
Society
Central Florida Personnel
Assoc.
Channel Nine of Orlando
Chapel Hill Cemetery, Inc.
Citizens National
Bank of Orlando
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Coleman

College Park First
National Bank
James E. Couch
J. M. Croson
Michael J. Daspin
Jerome Deliner
Delta Kappa Gamma,
Beta Gamma Chapter
Mr. & Mrs. William H. Dial
Senator L. K. Edwards, Jr.
Mrs. Loren D. Evans
Mrs. Ronald D. Evans
Florida Gas
Transmission Co.
Florida Institute of
CPA's
Florida Music Educators
Assoc., Inc.
Florida Telephone Corp.
Florida Water &
Pollution Control
Operators Assoc.
J. K. Galloway
Mrs. Olive W. Gambrell
O. P. Hewitt, Jr.,
Florida National
Bank at Orlando
Huskey Realty
Wendell Jarrard, First
National Bank of
Maitland
Jenkins Realty
Dr. & Mrs. Eugene L. Jewett
Dr. Robert D. Kersten
Mr. & Mrs. Loomis C. Leedy
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald McCreary
W. A. McCree, Jr.

Mr. & Mrs. Waldron McLellon
 Mr. & Mrs. Chesley Magruder
 Martin Marietta
 Management Club
 Meiner's Catering
 Service, Inc.
 Mid-Florida Women's
 Traffic Club
 Dr. Ralph L. Miller
 Orlando Area Chamber
 of Commerce
 Orlando Federal Savings &
 Loan Association
 Osburn, Henning and Co.
 R. Bernard Parrish
 Mrs. D. H. Pearson
 Pilot Club of Cocoa, Inc.
 J. P. Potak Co., Inc.
 Quota Club of Orlando
 Mr. & Mrs. Thaddeus P.
 Rajchel
 Red Red Rose
 Republic Service Corp.
 Reynolds, Smith & Hills
 Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher G. Rush
 Frank A. Simmons
 Southeast First National
 Bank of Maitland
 Dr. & Mrs. W. Dean Steward
 P. J. Stine
 George Stuart, Inc.
 Dr. M. Tahir
 Thomas Lumber Co.
 Allen Trovillion
 Tucker & Branham, Inc.
 Tupperware
 Ben F. Ward, Jr.

Mr. & Mrs. Carroll L. Ward
 Dr. Martin Wanielista
 J. R. Wells, Jr.
 M. W. Wells
 Max E. Wettstein
 Jack Williams Co.
 Winter Park Coterie Club
 Winter Park Kiwanis Club

1973 PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

Ardaman & Assoc.
 Gordon J. Barnett
 Foundation
 Belk-Lindsey Co.
 William D. Calkins
 Foundation
 F. E. Clayton
 Mr. & Mrs. William E. Davis
 Florida Engineering
 Society, Central
 Florida Chapter
 J. D. Holloway,
 ABC Liquors, Inc.
 Hubbard Foundation
 Martin Marietta
 Aerospace
 Orlando-Orange County
 Community Foundation, Inc.
 Dr. P. Phillips
 Foundation
 Dwight I. Pugh
 Sentinel Star Community
 Assoc., Inc.
 Mrs. Margaret J. Stockard
 Mrs. Frederick D. Trismen
 The University Club
 of Orlando

Winter Park Federal
Savings & Loan Assoc.

1974 CENTURY CLUB

Mr. & Mrs. Everett Akers

Mrs. Linton E. Allen

Alliance Home of
DeLand, Inc.

Alpha Delta Kappa

American Federal Savings

Mrs. Mathilde M. Andrews

Ardaman & Assoc., Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Armantrout

Atlantic Bank of
Winter Park

J. Marvin Barmore

Dr. S. J. Barranco

Basically Baroque

Bendix Launch Support
Division

W. P. Bivins

Dr. William G. Callarman

Central Florida Ceramic
Society

Central Florida
Personnel Assoc.

Channel Nine of
Orlando

Mack N. Cleveland, Jr.

College Park Business
& Professional
Woman's Club

J. Blair Culpepper

Michael J. Daspin

William H. Dial

Mr. & Mrs. John L. Duda, Jr.

Tully F. Dunlap

Senator L. K. Edwards, Jr.

Elgin Electronics, Inc.

Florida Gas Co.

Florida Institute of
CPA's, Central
Florida Chapter

Florida Institute of
Consulting Engineers

Florida National Bank
at Orlando

Florida Telephone Corp.

Mrs. Bernard L. Foy

GTE Sylvania, Inc.

Gabor & Co., Inc.

The Galloway Foundation

Gooding's of Florida, Inc.

Dr. William K. Grasty

Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Hagar

Dr. Harry O. Hall

Dr. Douglas F. Hardy

John Paul Hartman

Hughes Supply, Inc.

William D. Hussey

J C Hutchison

Jenkins Realty

J. T. Kirkby

Mr. & Mrs. Loomis C. Leedy

Lorain Products Corp.

Ms. Helen T. Lutz

J. R. McPherson

Martin Marietta
Management Club

Meiner's Catering
Service, Inc.

Mid-Florida Women's
Traffic Club

Dr. & Mrs. Ralph L. Miller

J. William Morrissey

Dr. & Mrs. Thomas A. Mullin
 Mr. & Mrs. Edmund L. Murray
 Mr. Robert G. Neel,
 Woodlawn Memorial Park
 Mrs. Ruth F. Nettleton
 Orange County Music
 Personnel
 Orlando-Winter Park
 Kappa Delta
 Pan American Bank of
 Orlando
 Mrs. D. H. Pearson
 The Peat, Marwick,
 Mitchell Foundation
 C. M. Potter
 Quota Club of Orlando
 RCA/David Sarnoff
 Research Center
 Thaddeus P. Rajchel
 Red Loster Inns of
 America, Inc.
 Red, Red Rose
 Republic Service Corp.
 Mrs. W. R. Rosenfelt
 Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher G. Rush
 Mrs. Edith D. Saterbo
 Scottish Rite Foundation
 of Florida
 Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Sheinkopf
 J. S. Showalter
 W. L. Sims II
 Howard D. Spencer
 Mrs. Gale L. Sperry
 Leonard Spielvogel
 Ms. Patricia Stenberg
 Dr. & Mrs. W. Dean Steward
 P. J. Stine

Mr. & Mrs. Alexander M.
 Suloway
 Sun Bank of College
 Park, N.A.
 Dr. M. Tahir
 Thomas Lumber Co.
 Dr. Don E. Tillery
 Erwin Lee Tisdell
 Mr. & Mrs. George Touhy
 Ben Ward Agency, Inc.
 J. R. Wells, Jr.
 M. W. Wells
 Western Sizzlin'
 Steak House
 Max E. Wettstein
 J. B. Wilkins
 Jack Williams Co.
 Winter Park Coterie Club
 Winter Park Federal
 Savings & Loan Assoc.
 Winter Park Kiwanis
 Club

1974 PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

Belk-Lindsey Co.
 Edyth Bush Charitable
 Foundation, Inc.
 William B. Calkins
 Foundation
 Florida Engineering
 Society, Central
 Florida Chapter
 City of Belle Isle, Inc.
 William E. Davis
 Mitchell N. Drew,
 Quincy Telephone Co.
 Electric Construction Co.

B. A. Galloway
 J. K. Galloway
 Hewlett Packard Co.
 Jacob & Benson,
 Attorneys at Law
 Martin Marietta
 Aerospace
 Mrs. Betty Mock
 Orlando-Orange County
 Community Foundation, Inc
 Dr. P. Phillips
 Foundation
 John F. Rudy
 Sentinel Star
 Charities, Inc.
 Sentinel Star Community
 Assoc., Inc.
 Mrs. Frederick D. Trismen
 Harry J. Welch,
 Tupperware International
 Headquarters

1975 CENTURY CLUB

Acousti Engineering
 Co. of Florida
 D. Albertson
 Mr. Parnell Albritton,
 Rinker Materials Corp.
 Walter G. Allen, Jr.
 Alpha Delta Kappa,
 Alpha Mu Chapter
 Mrs. Charles O. Andrews, Jr.
 Ardaman & Assoc., Inc.
 Max Armantrout
 Robert B. Atkins
 Atlantic National Bank
 of Winter Park

Mr. & Mrs. Richmond I.
 Barge, Jr.
 Dr. David F. Barr
 Dr. S. J. Barranco
 Jack Batten
 Dr. & Mrs. Waldron Berry
 Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Bivins
 Bo Boyd
 Ron Brandt c/o Security
 First Federal Savings
 & Loan Assoc.
 Brass & Schneider, Inc.
 William Brown
 H. P. Bruckner,
 Bendix Launch
 Support Division
 Brunswick Corp.
 Dr. Raymond W. Buchanan
 Gerald F. Buckman
 The Business & Professional
 Women's Club of
 Orlando, Inc.
 William G. Carlson
 Charles E. Carns
 Wayne L. Carse,
 Carse Oil Co.
 Central Florida Ceramic
 Society
 Central Florida
 Engineering
 Services, Inc.
 Central Florida
 Personnel Assoc.
 Channel Nine of
 Orlando
 R. L. Clarkson
 Mack N. Cleveland, Jr.

- College Park Business
 & Professional
 Women's Club
 Collier Auto Sales
 William Conomos,
 Sentinel Star
 Community Assoc. Inc.
 Jack B. Critchfield
 J. M. Croson
 J. N. Culley
 J. Blair Culpepper,
 Winter Park Federal
 Savings & Loan Assoc.
 Sherman Dantzler
 Dawkins & Assoc., Inc.
 William E. Davis
 Wayne Densch, Wayne
 Densch, Inc.
 Dover Green Development Co.
 James A. Driver, Inc.
 Buell G. Duncan, Jr.,
 Sun First National
 Bank of Orlando
 Tully F. Dunlap
 D. O. Edwards
 Senator L. K. Edwards, Jr.
 Mrs. Clara Lee Evans
 John W. Evans
 Dr. & Mrs. J. J. Fadem
 Ms. Minnie B. Filley
 First Presbyterian
 Church Day School
 Flagship Bank of
 Orlando
 Florida Assoc. of Blood
 Banks, Inc.
 Florida Center Limited
 Partnership
 Florida Institute of
 CPA's, Central
 Florida Chapter
 Florida Steel Corp.
 Florida Telephone Corp.
 George E. Foote
 The Galloway Foundation
 General Motors
 Acceptance Corp.
 Emanuel Gitles, Orange
 Hearing Aid Center, Inc.
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Hagar
 Mrs. Francis Hall
 Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Harrell
 B. A. Hattaway & Assoc.
 O. P. Hewitt, Jr.,
 Florida National
 Bank at Orlando
 Allen H. Higginbotham
 Evangelistic Assoc., Inc.
 The Hoag-Wismar
 Partnership
 Wallace E. Hughes
 William D. Hussey,
 Florida Savings &
 Loan League
 J. C. Hutchison
 Dario Icardi
 Wendell Jarrard
 Austin Jones
 Jack Ledoux
 Mr. & Mrs. Roland M. Lee
 Thomas E. Lewis, Jr.
 A. Gilbert McCree
 Mr. & Mrs. W. A. McCree, Jr.
 McDee Services, David
 L. McDuffie

- McKellar-Braun Cadillac
 Paul K. McKenney, Jr.
 Morris McClelland, State
 Tractor &
 Equipment
 Dennis C. McNamara,
 McNamara Pontiac, Inc.
 McNamara Financial
 Services, Inc.
 John R. McPherson
 Major Realty Corp.
 Marquis' Greeting Inc.
 Martin Marietta
 Management Club
 Paul S. Mears, Sr.
 Mid-Florida Traffic Club
 Mr. & Mrs. Milton R. Mills
 Mrs. Eleanor Mullin
 Dr. & Mrs. Thomas A. Mullin
 Murphy, Hunton, Shivers
 & Brady
 Dr. Louis C. Murray
 Naval Training Center
 Chapel, Chaplain
 Joe H. Parker
 Robert Neel, Woodlawn
 Memorial Park &
 Mausoleum
 PCB Piezotronics, Inc.
 Howard L. Palmer
 Bernard Parrish
 Mrs. Richard M. Payne
 Mrs. Dorothy H. Pearson
 The Peat, Marwick,
 Mitchell Foundation
 J. W. Peebles, Peebles
 Furniture Co.
 Pilot Club of
 Orlando-Winter Park, Inc.
 Charles M. Potter, Jr.
 Kim Powell
 John Pulsifer, Florida
 Rock Industries,
 Kissam Division
 Thomas J. Quinby
 John H. Quinn
 Quota Club
 Dr. T. Todd Reboul, RCA
 Red Lobster Inns of
 America, Inc.
 J. J. Renneck
 Ronnie's Restaurant
 Mrs. W. R. Rosenfelt
 Rotary Club of Apopka
 Rotary Club of Maitland, Inc.
 Rotary Club of Orange
 County East
 Jim Rudy
 Key Scales, Jr.
 Donald B. Seal,
 Jack Eckerd Corp.
 Ms. Sandra N. Seaman
 Robert Seem
 Semoran North Apts.
 Alfred C. Shepard
 Rich Shreve, Inc.
 William L. Sims II
 Singleton-Hutchinson-
 Wingo, Inc.
 Southeast First National
 Bank of Maitland
 Mrs. Gale Sperry
 Stephen H. Spurr
 Dr. & Mrs. W. Dean Steward

Paul J. Stine
 Mr. & Mrs. Alexander
 Sulloway
 Sun Bank of College
 Park, N.A.
 Laurence Sutton
 Dr. M. Tahir
 Jim Taylor
 Thomas Lumber Co.
 Erwin L. Tisdell
 John W. Trezise, First
 National Bank of
 Maitland
 Allen Trovillion, Inc.
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert L. Trux
 MacDonell Tyre
 Ben F. Ward, Jr.
 Dr. & Mrs. Harold W. Ward
 M. W. Wells
 Bobby West
 Richard Wetherall,
 International Development
 Research Corp.
 Max E. Wettstein
 Frank J. White, First
 Federal Savings &
 Loan Association
 Thomas White
 Mr. & Mrs. Harold L. Wilhite
 Sam G. Wilkins,
 Thomas Lumber
 Jack Williams Co.
 Hamer Wilson
 Winter Park Coterie Club
 Winter Park Federal
 Savings & Loan Assoc.
 R. H. Wolcott

The Arthur Young
 Foundation

1975 PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

Gordon J. Barnett
 Foundation
 Charles T. Brumback,
 Sentinel Star Co.
 William B. Calkins
 Foundation
 William G. Conomos,
 Sentinel Star
 Continental Testing
 Labs, Inc.
 Vern Crowfoot,
 Westinghouse
 A. F. DeCesare,
 Dow Chemical, USA
 William H. Dial
 Mitchell N. Drew
 Florida Engineering
 Society
 Florida Gas Co.
 J. Andrew Galloup
 B. A. Galloway
 J. K. Galloway
 Jack Holloway
 Foundation Inc.
 IBM
 Mrs. Llewellyn S. Jackson
 Lucile G. Jensen
 Colin Lindsey, Belk
 Lindsey Stores
 Mrs. Harry S. McAbee
 H. E. Bundy, McDonnell
 Douglas Astronautics Co.
 T. W. Miller, Jr.
 Dr. & Mrs. Clarence M. Morgan

Mr. & Mrs. Donald F. Newnham
 Orlando-Orange County
 Community Foundation, Inc.
 Chaplain & Mrs. Joe H. Parker
 The Dr. P. Phillips
 Foundation
 Southern Bell

Sidney Stark, Martin
 Marietta Aerospace
 Mrs. Marilyn F. Strohbehn
 Mrs. Frederick D. Trismen
 Harry J. Welch,
 Tupperware
 The University Club

APPENDIX G

FTU FOUNDATION BOARD MEMBERS

1968 - 1975

NAME AND YEARS SERVED

D. Keith Abele

1968

Mrs. Linton E. Allen

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

Charles O. Andrews, Jr.

1968

Mrs. Charles O. Andrews, Jr.

1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

E. G. Banks

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

Andrew R. Bergstrom

1968

W. J. Bowen

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

W. Rex Brown

1974, 1975

John E. Carroll

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972

Henry C. Coleman

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

William G. Conomos

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

J. Blair Culpepper

1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

J. M. Croson

1969, 1970, 1971

William E. Davis

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

William H. Dial

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

L. K. Edwards, Jr.

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

Senator Robert H. Elrod

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972

J. K. Galloway

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

C. B. Gambrell, Jr.

1974, 1975

Clarence Gay

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972

Joseph Gomez

1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

J. P. Goree

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

Bill Gunter

1975

J. Thomas Gurney, Jr.

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

William K. Grasty

1973, 1974, 1975

Charles E. Hagar

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

O. P. Hewitt, Jr.

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

L. David Horner, III

1975

Frank M. Hubbard

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

Harold F. Huggins

1973

Harry C. Hughes

1969, 1970, 1971

Wendell Jarrard

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

Ralph H. Kennedy

1968

George J. King, Jr.

1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

William G. Mateer

1968

Morris McClelland

1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

W. A. McCree, Jr.

1968, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

C. Howard McNulty

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973

J. R. McPherson

1974, 1975

Paul S. Mears

1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

T. W. Miller, Jr.

1973, 1974, 1975

Charles N. Millican

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

Dr. Louis C. Murray

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

Murray W. Overstreet, Jr.

1968

Bernard Parrish

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973

Charles Potter

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975

W. E. Potter

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

James H. Robinson

1973, 1974, 1975

Mrs. W. R. Rosenfelt

1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

H. C. Sanderson, Jr.

1968

Sidney Stark

1975

Douglas Stenstrom

1968

Charles R. Stepter

1973, 1974, 1975

Paul J. Stine

1969, 1970, 1971

Selby Sullivan

1975

Mrs. Frederick D. Trismen

1973, 1974, 1975

Allen Trovillion

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

J. Walter Tucker, Jr.

1968

Robert L. Wagner, Jr.

1968

W. T. Wallis

1973, 1974, 1975

Joel R. Wells, Jr.

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

Max E. Wettstein

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

G. T. Willey

1969, 1970, 1971

W. R. Winn, Jr.

1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

INDEX

This index includes all names and major events mentioned in the text of this book. The notable exception is reference to President Millican, for any story of Florida Technological University is also his story. Thus, while there are some references to Dr. Millican in this index, the reader should note that there are many more items relating to his involvement with the university, along with many photographs of him throughout the book.

A

Adams, Tom, 43, 52
 Adamucci, Frank, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13
 "Adamucci Site," 6, *illus.* 6, 7, 11
 Albert, Arnold, 50
 Alleman, Monre, 50
 Allen, John, 43
 Allstate Insurance Co., 97
 Andersen, Martin, 15, 20
 Andrews, Charles O., Jr., 63,
 illus. 64
 Arnett, Peter, 106
 Askew, Governor Reubin, 108, 123
 Associated University
 Architects, 18

B

Bacchus, Deborah, 76
 Baker, John G., 50
 Baker, R. C., 50
 B.C.S. Associated, 86
 Beadle, James, 71
 Beardall, Billy, 102
 Behringer, Margaret, 43
 Bellow, Saul, 106
 Bishop, William D., 57
 Blaney, Charles, 50
 Bolte, John, 84
 Bond, Julian, 106
 Boone High School, 46
 Boston, Ralph C., 52
 Boyd, Joseph A., Jr., 101
 Branham, Jack, Jr., 50

Branham, Jack, Sr., 50
 Brown, Colleen Rhea, 31, 64
 Brown, William Rex, 52, 73
 Brownlee, Thomas M., 19, 57
 Bryant, Anita, 76, *illus.* 77
 Bryant, Governor Farris, 3
 Bulger, Frieda, 103
 Burns, Governor Haydon, 14-16,
 43, *illus.* 43, 45, 75
 Bush, Edyth, Charitable
 Foundation, 116

C

Capehart, W. J., 50
 Carpenter, Ray, 19
 Carroway, Wilson, 45
 Carter, Jimmy, 106
 Castiglia, Thomas B., 32
 Cavanaugh, James, 109
 Central Florida Development
 Committee, 20, 63
 Champion, John, 21, 43
 Chapman, W. Dan, *illus.* 49, 52
 Chicone, Jerry, Jr., 57
 Christian, Floyd, 30, 92
 Citizens' Advisory
 Committee, 28, 29, 32, 57
 Citizens National Bank
 of Orlando, 11
 Citronaut, 71, *illus.* 72
 Clark, C. C., 30
 Clark, Eugene "Torchy," 82, 85
 Clark, Mike, 85

Clarke, Arthur C., 106
 Clayton, Charles, 50
 Clayton, Fred E., 119
 Clayton, Malcolm, 50
 Cobbs, Susan, 19
 Committee for the Creation of
 a Florida University of
 Technology, 5
 Conner, Doyle, 43
 Cornell, Richard, 103
 Corrigan, Pat, 32
 Crosby, Harold, 19, 43
 Corson, Joe, 50, 69, *illus.* 69
 Culpepper, J. Broward, 13, 14,
 17, 19, 20, 30, 43, 60

D

Daniel J. J., 105
 Darden, Woodrow J., 19
 Davis, William E., 7, 20, 50
 Debus, Kurt, 86
 Dennard, Robert, 19
 Dickey, Wally, 52, 53
 Dickinson, Fred, 82
 Dial, William H., 4, 5, 14, 15, 20,
 28-32, 45, 50, 86

E

Ed-U-Bus, 123
 Edwards, L. K., Jr., 5, 75
 Eighty-nine land
 subscribers, 11-13, 44, 45, 50,
 51, 69
 Ellis, Leslie, 80, 101
 Elrod, Robert, 45
 Ethyl Corp., 86
 Evans, Don S., 50
 Eyfells, Johann, 106, 119

F

Ferguson, Chester, 21, 22, 30, 45,
 illus. 46, *illus.* 74, 75, 77
 First National Bank
 at Orlando, 11

Fitzgerald, Pat, 98
 Florida Citrus Open, 81
 Florida Institute of
 Technology, Inc., 15
 Florida Tech Boulevard, 97
 Florida Technological University:
 academic philosophy, 25
 alma mater, 117
 athletics, 25, 80, 82, 83, 85,
 98, 99, 100, 105, 106, 118
 bill creates university, 3
 Brevard County involvement, 35
 campus master plan, 16,
 illus. 18, 25
 dedication, 74-75
 environmental studies
 program, 53-55
 first catalog, 1, 59
 first commencement, 87-91
 first honors convocation, 86
 first orientation assembly, 70
 first parents' day, 81
 first student inquiry, 3,
 Friends of the University, 104
 granted accreditation, 97,
 104, 125
 groundbreaking, 39-47
 mascot, 98
 name, 19, 28-30, 82, 108,
 109, 115
 Nixon visit, 109-113
 official seal, 60-63
 One West Church Street
 building, 24, *illus.* 24, 57
 open house, 73, 74
 planning conferences, 19, 20,
 illus. 34
 proposal to eliminate
 freshmen & sophomores,
 124, 125
 resident centers, 59, 60, 70,
 71, 75, 101, 104
 ROTC, 104
 self-study, 104

Solar Energy Research
Center, 123, 124
TAU fraternity, 87
Tyes sorority, 79
village concept, *illus.* 17,
19, 27, 28
WFTU, 80
Walt Disney World move
proposed, 36, 37
woods fire burns near
university, 100, 101

FTU Foundation, Inc., 63, 64, 116

Ford, Judi, 80

Frey, Lou, 106, 109

Friedan, Betty, 106

G

Gaither, Jake, 106

Gambrell, C. B., 47, *illus.* 49,
53, 58

Gaudnek, Walter, 106, 119

Gay, Clarence, 15

GENESYS system, 104

Gilliland, Charles E., Jr., 79

Goodman, Jo, 62

Gore, George, 43

Goree, John Philip, 30, *illus.* 49

Graf, Robert, 19

Grasty, William K., 82, 101, 116

Green, Harold, 70

Green, Paul M., 33

Griffin, J. J., Jr., 45

Guernsey, Joe, 15

Guertin, Henri, 50

Gurney, Edward, 45, 57

Gurney, J. Thomas, 50

H

Hall Road, 34, 97

Hallowell, Burton, 19

Harrison, Baya M., Jr., 9, 14, 17

Heasley, Wayne, 19

Hedrick, David W., 50

Heiliger, Edward, 19

Henn, Mary, 31, *illus.* 95

Hernandez, David, 82

Hewitt, O. P., Jr., 15, 20

Hollahan, George, 48

Holland, Spessard, 57

Honeywell Corp., 52

Hopkins, E. W., 128

Hubbard, Frank, 50

Hubbard, 'Toria, 62, 63

Hughes, Wally, 125

Humphrey, Robert H., 71

J

Jane, Florian, 12

Jarvis, John, 19

Jessee, Rudy, 85, 98

Johnson, Beth, 5, 10, 20, 31, 32,
44, 45, 69, *illus.* 69

Johnson, George, 45, 51

Jones, Ellis, 19

K

Kalb, Bernard, 106

Kannon, Dorothy, 99

Kelley, Forrest, 7, 19

Kennedy, Mildred, 31, *illus.* 95,
109

Kennedy Space Center, 4, 29,
86, 99, 104

Kersten, Robert, 60, 80

Kibler, D. Burke, 79

King, George J., Jr., 79, 80,
illus. 87

Kirk, Governor Claude, 39,
illus. 39, *illus.* 43, 45, *illus.* 46,
50, 51, 76, *illus.* 78

Kirk, Erika, 44

Kissel, Bernard, 91

Komanski, Walt, 80

Kreskin, 106

L

Land, Henry, 45
 Langford, Carl, 102
 Lee, T. G., 51
 Lettermen, 106
 Little Princess Kindergarten, 40
 Lotz, Steve 106, 119
 Lynch, Sidney S., 45

M

MacKay, A. T., 7, 102, *illus.* 103
 MacKay, Mrs. A. T., 102,
 illus. 103
 Maguire, Raymer, 51
 Marlow, Dick, 125
 Martin Co., 4, 6, 7
 Martin Co. Management Club, 76
 Mautz, Robert, 60, 86, 123, 126
 McCall, Wayne, 36, 37, 43
 McCarty, Governor Dan, 4
 McClelland, Morris, 86,
 illus. 87, 104
 McCree, W. A., Jr., 20
 McCune, Shannon, 19
 McEwen, Georgianna, 100
 Mead, Margaret, 106
 Mears, Paul, 51
 Megginson, George, 19
 Menser, Clarence, 43
 Micarelli, Charles N., 49
 Miller, Calvin C., 33, *illus.* 49
 Miller, Ralph, 51
 Millican, Charles N.:
 comments on fourth
 anniversary as president, 84
 comments on proposed move
 of university to Disney
 World, 37
 comments on second
 anniversary as president, 57
 evaluated by Regents, 128
 honored by Friends of the
 University, 104

 honored by *Orlando-land*,
 102
 inauguration, 76-79
 named president, 20-24
 public invitation to ground-
 breaking, 44
 speech at groundbreaking,
 40, 41
 speech on university goals
 at Rotary Club, 48, 49
 speech to Orlando Area
 Chamber of Commerce,
 24, 25
 speech to Winter Park
 Chamber of Commerce,
 25

Millican, Frances, 21, 22, 44,
 illus. 127, 128
 Murphy, Robert, 19
 Murray, Louis, 20, 21, 28, 29, 33,
 37, 45, *illus.* 46, *illus.* 69, 79,
 97, *illus.* 97, 106, 107,
 illus. 107 (with Mrs. Murray),
 127, *illus.* 127

N

Naval Training Center, 33
 Neel, Richard E., 32, *illus.* 49
 Nixon, Pat, 111, *illus.* 113
 Nixon, President Richard, 109-113,
 illus. 110, 111, 113, 118
 Nunn, Elliott, 77, *illus.* 78

O

O'Connell, Stephen, 114
 Odham, Phillip, 80
 Omans, Stuart, 82
 Orlando Central Park, 6
 Orlando Area Chamber of
 Commerce, 19, 24, 70
 Orlando Junior College, 4
Orlando-land magazine, 102
Orlando Sentinel Star, 10, 19, 35,
 50, 51, 59, 75, 110, 119, 125

Ostle, Bernard, 49, *illus.* 49, 63
Oviedo, 8, 9

P

Pace, John, 43
Pacha, Alison, 118
Parker, Henry, 45
Pearson, Drew, 106
Peruf, Rudy, *illus.* 87
Phillips, Howard, 51
Pickett, Paul, *illus.* 97
Poe, Ralph, *illus.* 97
Pope, Dick, 102
Potter, William E., 37
Powers, John, 106

R

Rautenstrauch, Carl P., 104
Reitz, J. Wayne, 43
Rexroad, Harvey, 63
Reynolds, Frank, 106
Rice, James, 19
Richard, Henry, 80
Richardson, Chuck, 62
Robinson, James C., 11, 12, 15
20, 51
Rodman, Frazer W., 47
Rogers, Gamble, 19
Rohter, Frank, 99
Rollins College, 4
Roper, Frank, 51
Rowe, C. Gilbert, 100
Russell, Raynelle, 73

S

Schmidt, Gert H. W., 10
Schrader, George, 123
Schuetz, Robert, 19
Scott, Charlotte, 80
Seals, Ruth, 19
Shands, W. A., 5, 31, 32
Shattuck, James, 61
Shevin, Robert, 108

Siepert, Albert, 32, *illus.* 34
Slack, Steve, 62
Smathers, George, 57
Smith, Buffalo Bob, 106
"Space Cathedral," 119
Standard Oil & Refining, 86
State Tractor & Equipment Co., 86
Staton, Betty, 127, *illus.* 127, 128
Sterchi, John 51
Strouse, Margaret, 80
Swink, Paul C., Jr., 19
Szabo, Bert, 117

T

Terrell, Glenn, 19, *illus.* 34
Tucker, Allan, 19, *illus.* 34
Tucker, J. Walter, Jr., 51, 63,
illus. 64
Tucker, Richard, 51
Turlington, Ralph, 43, 126
Turner, Ron, 80
Tuskawilla site, 6

U

Udall, Stuart, 106

V

Van Dusen, A. C., *illus.* 34
Van Meter, Norman, 62, 71
Van Wert, Leon, 32, 45

W

Walker, Lynn W., 33, *illus.* 49, 115
Wallace, Bill, 32
Walt Disney World, 36, 37
Warden, William F., Jr., 33,
illus. 49, *illus.* 58
Warren, Mildred, 100
WDBO-TV, 86
Wells, J. R., 51
West, Clyde, 51
Wheeler, Frank, 32
Whisler, Bruce, 123

Whittle, Chester, 10
Willey, G. Tom, 7, 49
Williams, Broward, 43
Williams, Kenneth, 43
Winter Park Chamber of
Commerce, 25

Winter Park Mall, 14

Y

York, E. T., 126, 127
Young, John, 87, 88,
illus. 88, 89

AN IMPORTANT FINAL NOTE

In attempting to highlight the role of the community in the development of FTU, we have had to play down the role of the members of the university community itself.

Space does not permit the acknowledgment of *all* groups who have played major roles in the building of our university, so we have concentrated on those people and organizations *outside* of the university.

This does not in any way diminish the value of contributors like the FTU Women's Club, whose members have donated hundreds of hours of their time — as well as their dollars — in providing many essential projects, services and ideas which have benefitted the entire FTU community. Indeed, the untiring efforts of Mrs. Millican and the many Women's Club members during the past years *must* be recognized as a major effort in the building of a great university.

Likewise, other groups within the FTU family have helped our development — including the Friends of the University, Booster Club, the dozens of other FTU organizations, and the many accomplishments and talents of our faculty and staff members.

We don't mean to slight any of the groups or individuals. Rather, we have concentrated in this book primarily on the role of the community. It would take another full volume to discuss the role of those more closely associated with FTU.

With another 200 pages, we could have *begun* discussing their contributions.

SOME SPECIAL THANKS from the author

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of several people who played important roles in the preparation of this book.

Bill McCree, Billy Dial and Jim Robinson all offered helpful suggestions on improving the original manuscript.

Dorothy Kannon of FTU's instructional media department offered her design skills, and she was ably assisted by Jan Avis and Eleonore Hernandez. John Williams of FTU's administrative services department made special efforts to help prepare the final copy, and Liz Thompson and Cecile Rochefort worked long hours to typeset the copy. Susie Findell and Bill Daum helped in the proofreading.

Library director Lynn Walker offered much helpful advice, while Bernie Foy and Sandy Cherepow of the library's reader services department went out of their way on many occasions to provide sought-after information from the university archives.

Jon Findell of the university's instructional media department helped locate and print copies of the necessary photographs, which provide a pictorial record of the university's development. All photos are from the FTU files, except those on pages 43, 46, 64, and 68, which are courtesy of the *Orlando Sentinel*.

Very special thanks go to Dr. William K. Grasty, FTU's vice president of community relations, for his guidance and encouragement throughout the book's preparation.

And, of course, extra special thanks go to FTU's president, Dr. Charles N. Millican, who spent many, many hours with the manuscript and a tape recorder, providing the facts and his own personal comments which make this historical look at our university a special study of a community's role in acquiring and helping build an outstanding educational institution.

The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book.

It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book.

The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book.

The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book.

The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book.

The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book.

The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. The author is deeply indebted to the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book. It is a pleasure to thank the many people who have helped him in the preparation of this book.



